The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO 66. BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 19, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
24th May	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
*31st ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
7th June	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
21st ,,	Delta ..	8000	Morea	11000
28th ,,	India ..	8000	.....	..
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ,,	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26ht ,,	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000

*This vessel will call at MALTA.

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of thePort.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits. China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamo-shita.	4936	4th May	6th May
Kawachi Maru	A. Christi-ansen	6163	18th May	30th May.
Penang Maru	....	5500	1st June..	13th June
Shinyo Maru	T. Oktuma	59 9	15th June	27th June
Bombay	T. Tozawa.	4625	29th June	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamo-shita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christi-ansen	6159	10th Aug.	22nd Aug

For Freight apply to,

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay

THE
Indian Newspaper Co.,
LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

THE HON. MR. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.
SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, KT.
S. R. BOMANJI, Esq.
RUSTAM K. CAMA, Esq.
JEHANGIR B. PETIT, Esq.
PURSHOTTAMDAS THACKERDAS, Esq.
H. S. DIKSHIT, Esq.
SALEBHAI C. BARODAWALLA, Esq.
W. A. CHAMBERS, Esq.
CHUNILAL D. SARAIYA, Esq.
BHASHANKER NANABHAI, Esq.

BISCUITS
of
ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES
assist on
SWALLOW & ARIELL'S
World renowned for their flavour

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:-

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
LINGA	2185	Mon. 19th May.	11 a.m.	†P.D.,C.M
KOLA	1205	Thu. 22nd May	9 a.m.	‡ C.M
LHASA	2184	Fri. 23rd May.	* 6 a.m.	Direct.

†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Kola" 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 22nd May, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Barjora" 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 22nd May, calling at Karachi Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tounage	Sailing on
†LINDULA ..	3358	Thursday 29th May.
*PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 12th June.
†PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 26th ,,
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 10th July

†Calls at Mombasa Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 31st May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

19th May, 1913.
161

FUNDS exceed.....£18,167,251
ANNUAL INCOME.....£ 6,519,413

FIRE LIFE MARINE PROFITS AND Motor Car Insurance.

Send for Prospectus Particulars to:—
C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hummum St., Fort.

HERE IS SOMETHING THAT WILL INTEREST YOU,

OUR NEW PRICE LISTS

Free.

APPLY TO.—

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

Dry Cleaning, Dyeing and Electric Finishing Works.

2-14, Hummum Street, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL.....2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....75,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT. (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director
175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Captal Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat, Wadhwan Camp and Navsari.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.
166

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Capital ..... Rs. 25,00,000.
Issued Capital ..... Rs. 12,50,000.
Current Account Interest 3 per cent.
Savings Bank 4 per cent.

Rates for fixed deposits on application. Money advanced on approved securities. Every other kind of banking business transacted.

BALUBHAI KHANDAS & Co.,
Agents,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed, contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.
Established 1797.
FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1782.
FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WORLD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting ***Fire, Marine and Accident*** business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents,
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort,
BOMBAY

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENAMELS,
SUSPENSORY, BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co.,
Drug Stores,
85, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
ESTABLISHED 1871.

NEW BOOKS & NEW EDITIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF LITERATURE.

	Rs.	a.
THE UNFINISHED SYMPHONY. The Eternal Life Begun. By Hugh Falconer, B. D.	2	3
MONEY CHANGING. An Introduction to Foreign Exchange. By Hartley Withers	4	6
A LONDONER'S LONDON. By Wilfred Whitten ("John O' London"). With twenty-four illustrations. By Frank L. Emanuel	4	0
CHANGING RUSSIA. By Stephen Graham. With fifteen illustrations and a map	6	9
MEN AND MANNERS OF MODERN CHINA. By J. Macgowan. With thirty-eight illustrations	10	15
THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH PATRIOTISM. By Esme Wingfield-Stratford. 2 vols.	21	14
THE MUSE IN EXILE: Poems by William Watson: To which is added an address on the Poet's Place in the Scheme of Life	3	1
MODERN PROBLEMS. By Sir Oliver Lodge, F.R.S.	4	6
THE GREAT ILLUSION. By Norman Angell	2	3
WITH THE BULGARIAN STAFF. By Noel Buxton, M.P. With illustrations	3	1
THE OTHER SIDE OF THE LANTERN. By Sir Frederick Treves, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B., LL.D. With 40 illustrations from photographs by the Author.	5	4
THE AGE OF REASON. Being an Investigation of the True and Fabulous Theology. By Thomas Paine. Edited by Moncure Daniel Conway, M.A.	2	10
HOME LIFE IN RUSSIA. By A. S. Rappoport, with 12 illustrations	6	0

Thacker & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.
197

GAZDAR & Co.,

Flooring Tiles. Marble Merchants and Contractors Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, tc

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., Fort
BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO.
OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5	12	2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5	2	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5	0	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4	12	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4	14	2	do.
White Cameria 125 deg (in tins)	4	4	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	4	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	4	0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk) ...	3	10	0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.
172

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.,**
TAJ BUILDINGS,
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.
269

DRINK
VITTEL GRAND SOURCE

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India,
PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,
Vad Gadi, BOMBAY
To be had of all leading Chemists and Druggists.

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the fitters active and healthy.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

81, Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay.
12.

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates. Prompt payment of Claims.

Agents:—NOORMAHOMED & CO.,
72, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY,
35, Medows Street.

Sales and Mortgages confidentially negotiated.

Rents collected a properties looked after on Commission.

Insurance of Properties effected in the most approved Companies.

A complete list always kept ready of Bungalows to let, and for Sale on Hill Stations.
3475

NOTICES

NOTICE.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

Messrs. STANLEY HUMPHREYS & Co.
COSTUMERS AND MILLINERS

BEG TO INFORM THEIR CLIENTELE that they have transferred their business TO THEIR NEW PREMISES, NEXT DOOR TO COOK'S OFFICE, on Hornby Road, and will reopen for business on Monday, May 19th. Owing to the transfer we are compelled to suspend business for two days.
134

NOTICE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Share Certificates for the New Issue are ready for distribution, and will be delivered to the shareholders, in exchange for their receipts, at the Registered Office of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, (Messrs: Turner Morrison & Co.'s Office) on and from the 19th day of May, 1913.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Managing Agents.
126

WANTED.

THE YEOTMAL (Berar) MUNICIPALITY desires to open an English School with first five Standards from 1st July 1913. Five posts of teachers carrying salaries of Rs. 50, 45, 40, 35, 30 respectively have been created. Applicants to the posts should apply with testimonials stating qualifications before 1st June 1913 to the undersigned.

B. R. LAUDGE,
Vice-Chairman.
77

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE ROYAL MAIL ROUTE TO THE PUNJAB THROUGH DAILY RESTAURANT CAR EXPRESS.

Bombay—Delhi—Meerut Saharanpur —Ambala—Lahore—Peshawar, without a change.

For trains from Bombay read from top and to Bombay from bottom.

Bombay. H.M.			From Bombay H.M.
7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba) Dep.	21-0
4-35	Dep.	Delhi Arr.	0-55
4-13	Arr.	Dep.	1-22
18-30	Dep.	Lahore Arr.	11-20
18-6	Arr.	Dep.	11-50
11-44	Dep.	Rawalpindi Arr.	18-35
11-29	Arr.	Dep.	18-53
6-54	Dep.	Peshawar Cantt. .. Arr.	23-10
4 -5	Arr.	Delhi .. Dep.	2-0
1-50	Dep.	Meerut Cantt. Arr.	4-33
1-42	Arr.	Dep.	4-41
22-58	Dep.	Saharanpur Arr.	5-25
22-39	Arr.	Dep.	11-0
21- 8	Dep.	Ambala Cantt. .. Arr.	13-27

BOMBAY—RUTLAM—INDORE—MHOW AND NEEMUCH.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba) ..	Dep.	21-0
17-50	Dep.	Rutlam Jn. .. Arr.		10-0
17- 5	Arr.	Dep.		10-42
13-33	Dep.	Indore .. Arr.		14-15
13-23	Arr.	Dep.		14-25
12-50	Dep.	Mhow .. Arr.		14-55
12-40	Dep.	Neemuch .. Arr.		15- 0

BOMBAY—AGRA.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba) ..	Dep.	21- 0
8- 1	Dep.	Bharatpur Jn. .. Arr.		21- 0
7-47	Arr.	.. Dep.		21-23
6- 0	Dep.	Agra Fort .. Arr.		23-10

BOMBAY—KATHGODAM FOR NAINI TAL.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba) ..	Dep.	21- 0
7-20	Dep.	Muttra Jn. .. Arr.		21-45
7-0	Arr.	.. Dep.		22-25
18-0	Dep.	Kathgodam .. Arr.		11- 0

BOMBAY—DHRA DUN FOR MUSSOORIE.

-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba) ..	Dep.	21-0
22-58	Dep.	Saharanpur .. Arr.		8-23
18-55	Arr.	.. Dep.		9-35
14-13	Dep.	Dehra Dun .. Arr.		1-14

WANTED.

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—An experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for an up-to-date up-country Spinning and Weaving Mills. Thorough trained men, well-up in overhauling second-hand machinery and with practical knowledge of all work in Carding and Spinning departments need only apply. Handsome salary. Apply stating age, salary expected, records of previous service, copies of testimonials, etc., to "X" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 134

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHESTNUT ARAB PONY five years very comfortable paces, believed sound. Price Rs. 350, or near offer. Box 26, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE ADVERTISING HAND CARTS. Apply Box No. 18, Bombay, 7th April, 1913. 50

TO BE LET.

SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR, at present occupied by Evans Fraser and Co., as well as large and small Rooms as offices TO LET, in a central position convenient for business. Well lighted and ventilated, at 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, adjoining the Bombay Club and the High Court.—Apply to MANAGER of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, on the first floor. 125

TO LET.—Part of comfortable FURNISHED FLAT, immediate possesssion. Excellent position separate entrance with porch and drive. Suit married couple or bachelor. Apply Box No. 15, "Bombay Chronicle" Office.

TO LET.—Ist floor of CAMA HOUSE Medow St., lately vacated by Messrs. Chitnis and Co., Solicitors. For particulars apply on the premises or to Mr. Cama, Ravelin Street, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

All the latest developments in typewriters are embodied in the L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER. Sole Agents:—G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL, Ltd., Bombay.

In simplicity, durability, quality of material and exactness of construction the new model "L. C. SMITH" TYPEWRITER invites comparison. Write for descriptive literature.

ROOM to Let with Excellent Board. Near Majestic Hotel. E. L. & Ceiling fan. English family. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 005 c/o "BOMBAY CHRONICLE".

Meals supplied by English lady neighbourhood Apollo Bunder. Excelent tiffins and dinners. Terms moderate. Special reductions for parties.—Apply Box No. 004 c/o "BOMBAY CHRONICLE".

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?
WHEN THE
New Electric Laundry
guarantees entire satisfaction in
DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING
of clothings of all descriptions.
Clothes Treated Antiseptically.
Original colour of garments retained.
REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.
Prices compare favourably with local rates.
K. JONES & Co.,
46, PRINCE BUILDINGS.
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NEW SHOP
NEW GOODS!
Extreme low prices to collect customers.

Special offer for a short time Metal System Roscop best quality lever watch Rs. 2-0, Silver 8 dozs O. F. beautiful lever watch Rs. 8-0. Besides these all sorts of watches. clocks, timepieces, rolled gold jewellery etc. sold at prices beyond competition. A visit earnestly requested.

ABDULKADAR MOHAMEDALLY & Co.
144, Abdul Rehman Street,
BOMBAY

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,
No. 22, APOLLO ST, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF HARD WASTE. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Hope Mills, Delisle Road, Parel, by order of the Hope Mills and on account and risk of Dhanjee Nanjee, the following:—

Reeling hard waste	No. 1 about	25 cwt.
Do.	do 2	,, 20 ,,
Oily	do 3	,, 12 ,,
Dirty piecer	do.	,, 3 ,,
Wrapping yarn		,, 1 ,,

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION ON SUNDAY, the 25th May, 1913, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

The only remaining land on fore shore at Verbova Sands, and the best of all land sold before, it is now offered for sale in plots for building bungalows. These 2 plots are to be sold separately by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. Plot No. 1 containing 1982 square yards and plot No. 2 containing 1965 square yards less or more on the same lines as the bungalow of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji, and bounded as follows:—On the South by the bungalow of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji; on the West by Arabian Sea, by the North the property of Mr. De'Brito, and by the East by Public Road. The property being a portion of plot of Survey No. 62, in Thana District.

4 other plots of land being plot No. 8 of Survey No. in the Thana District.

Plot No. 1 with a strong-built bungalow with out-houses, containing 2272 square yards less or more.

Plot No. 2 containing 2253 square yards less or more, with foundations laid on and out-houses.

Plot No. 3 containing 2927 square yards less or more, with a good well of drinking water.

Plot No. 4 containing 2547 square yards less or more with a good drinking well.

The land was purchased from the Secretary of State for India under lease of 50 years renewable by giving 3 months' notice and by Government Resolution dated October, 1909, the same is converted into 99 years.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Mantry, Solicitor, 91, Medow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 19th May, 1913. 7039

CRAWFORD & CO.,
16, APOLLO ST., FORT

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of White Grey and Coloured piece goods and the following furniture such as:

Cupboard, Arm and Armless Chairs, Easel, Hatstands, Wall Brackets, Tiled Teapoys, Octagon Marble table, Washing and Dressing tables, Iron and Teakwood bedsteads, Phonographs and records, iron safes, etc.

AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).

By order of the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of Virji Meghji, deceased, such as gold and enamelled Rammami, Tanmaniu, Kanthi, Gathan, Javahar, Lat, Kaps, Kadas, Patlies. Bangles, Chandanchuri, Noserings, Tholias, Ivory Bangles, and Silver pots, etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 English built single seated Landaulette by Wendower.

1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

1 light rubber-tyred shigram.

1 2-cylinder 12 h.p. 6 seated D'Dion Motor Car No. 625, nearly new. May be seen at the garage of the French Motor Car Co., at New Queen's Road, Chowpatty.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF ENGLISH PROVISIONS, etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Akbarally Mulla Abdul Kader and others, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 20th instant, (to-morrow), at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Shahat Kasai Moholla, next to the musjid, opposite Crawford market, the following provisions such as, jam, biscuits, tart fruits, scent, soap, oils, etc., and the furniture of the shop, etc., in small lots to suit purchasers.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

SALE on WEDNESDAY the 21st May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Company are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the shop in Esplanade Road, Fort, near Paper Currency Office and opposite the National Bank, handsome French-polished teak and blackwood household furniture, of a furniture Merchant, closing his business, such as dining tables, arm and armless chairs, mirror back side boards dinner waggons, wall mirrors, cabinets, glass door show cases, glass door cupboards, mirror door almirahs, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, fancy cabinets, sets of sofas and chairs, easy chairs, low chairs, etc.

The above is on view.

SALE ON FRIDAY, 23rd May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

On FRIDAY the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the ground floor of Waterloo Mansions, Fort, near Hotel Majestic and opposite New Museum and Wellington Fountain (where the kit has been removed for sale), valuable handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, rich plated ware, sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror back marble top sideboard, dinner waggons, meatsafe, velvet upholstered drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, marble top tables, English cabinets, corner cabinets, carved blackwood furniture, rich table ornaments, maplien and China vases, marble clocks, standing hall lamps, 400 days timepiece, English palm stands, chiffoniers, double and single bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and hanging presses, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, reclining sofas, Singer's hand sewing machine, large icebox, books, Singapore cane furniture, iron safe, copper and aluminium utensils, flower pots, Jost fan, etc.

The property of B. Convey, Esq., Superintendent of Patent Slip, British India Steam Navigation Co., proceeded home.

Catalogues are published and the property is no view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th May, 1913. 257

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

BEST OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE INAM LAND, measuring about 46,084 square yards, situated at Dharavi, 5 minutes' walk from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Mahim Station.

By order of the Trustees of the Estate of the late Khan Bahadur Jamshedji Dhunjibhoy Wadia, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will put up for sale at the premises by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 25th May, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), in one single lot the property hereinafter described:—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Inam Land, exclusive of the area covered by the Municipal natural water course passing through it, admeasuring about 46,084 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the Dharavi Road, on the South by the Municipal natural water course, on the East by properties of the late Mr. Mahomed Abba and others, and on the West by a 40 feet wide public road known as the old G. I. P. Railway track which said land forms part of the Collector's New Survey No. 266.

If the above is not disposed off as a single lot, the whole plot will be put up for sale immediately after on the same day in 6 different lots:—

	sq. yds.
Plot No. 1 admeasuring about	6,950
Plot No. 2 admeasuring about	9,541
Plot No. 3 admeasuring about	3,495
Plot No. 4 admeasuring about	9,963
Plot No. 5 admeasuring about	8,100
Plot No. 6 admeasuring about	6,322

Private offers for the whole plot or any one or more of the 6 plots will be received by the Undersigned before the sale.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, plans, and details description of the 6 plots, apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 19th May, 1913. 256

D'LAL & COMPANY
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT. BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHAKJI PURBHOO'S WADI AT GHODOPDEO ROAD OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees, Messrs. Hukma Devaji and Co., and at the risk of the Mortgagor Shah Raghunath Senaji and in exercise of the power of Sale vested in the said Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage bearing dated the 17th day August, 1907, and Further Charge dated the 7th day of October, 1908, Messrs. D'LAL and Co., Auctioneers, will sell on MONDAY, the 19th day of May, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned valuable landed property on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at or in the Cart commonly called Dhakji Purbhoo's Wadi at Ghodopdeo Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement three thousand one hundred and fifty (3150) square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East partly by the property of Ramchandra Bhaskar and partly by the property of Ismail Haji Kassum, on the West by the land of Vinayeker Bhasker, on the North by the Farzandari private passage and on the South by the yard of the Maratha Hospital and forming a portion of the land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 149-154, and 155, new No. B. 11790, 11794 and 11795, old Survey Nos. 680-680-681 and New Survey Nos. 5-3628 and 10-3628 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under E. Ward Nos. 8135-38.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A SIDDELEY MOTOR CAR.

Under instructions from the concerned, Messrs. D'LAL & Co., Auctioneers, will sell at their Rooms in El. Circle, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.):—

One two-cylinder Motor Car of the well known make "Siddeley," 16-12 H.P., Open Touring Body, Dual Ignition Battery and High Tension Magnets, 5 seater with side entrance, fast running and as good as new. Also smart and showy, with accessories complete.

The above Car is on view at the City Garage Company, Rampart Row, next to Messrs. Rose & Co., and its number is 114 (Poona).

D'LAL & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
Bombay, 19th May, 1913. 256.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.
SEE and HEAR
GEORGIE CORLASS
in her latest Song,
"THE ARMY OF TO-DAY."
Mr. Harry Quiningborough
Nature's own Comedian.
THE LATEST FILMS,
including
"THE BLACK MASK"
and many others.

Rowlands' Kalydor
Makes your skin soft and smooth.
You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use
Rowland's Kalydor
"For Your Skin."
This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

COWPER & Co.

BEFORE SPENDING MONEY on glasses of any kind, even if only for the glare, it will be to your advantage to consult us.
We give you Free Services of our Ophthalmic Surgeon.
We warrant all our work to by perfect and furnish glasses at prices reasonable for First Class Work.
COWPER & Co.,
Ophthalmic Opticians, next to Fort Fire Brigade Station,
77, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

Injections are often dangerous. Avoid them. Methloids (tiny, tasteless capsules) cure in a short time; give visible results in a few hours. They always please.

BEN. FRANKLIN SAID:
"FOR AGE AND WANT SAVE WHILE YOU MAY: NO MORNING SUN LASTS ALL THE DAY."
SAVING IS EASY
FOR THOSE THAT TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, THE GROWTH OF OUR BUSINESS INDICATES PUBLIC CONFIDENCE. ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

MOTOR Repairs.
This department is under an English expert who has already done some very good work. We are making great strides out here. Intricate repairs a pleasure. Upholstering of cars is undertaken and satisfaction guaranteed.
SEND YOUR CARS ALONG.

CARS Department.
We have almost always on hand well-appointed Motor cars on sale. Particulars may be had on application. We also accept cars on commission sale and obtain good prices for good cars. Let us know your requirements.
FULL STOCK OF ACCESSORIES.

ELECTRIC Section.
Electric lights and fans are health safeguards. Be on the safe side and use a safe light. If you instal electric Fans it will be cool these hot days; besides enjoying comfort you can do more work. Complete installation of home, office, etc. undertaken and satisfaction assured.
LET US ESTIMATE YOUR WIRING.

ORIENT MOTOR CAR AND ELECTRIC Co.,
53, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
TELEGRAMS: LATEST. TELEPHONE NO. 2203.

EMPIRE CHAIN OF WIRELESS.

MARCONI SELECTED.

REPORT OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The Advisory Committee on Wireless Telegraphy, which was appointed by the Postmaster-General at the instance of the Marconi Inquiry Committee, have reported, and they recommend that the Marconi system be adopted by the Government for the Imperial chain of wireless stations. The report is signed by Lord Parker of Weddington, Mr. W. Duddell, F. R. S., Dr. R. T. Glazebrook, F. R. S., Sir Alexander B. W. Kennedy, F. R. S., Mr. J. Swinburne, F. R. S., and Mr. E. H. Rayner, Secretary.

The terms of reference were as follows:—

To consider and report on the merits of the existing systems of long-distance wireless telegraphy, and in particulars as to their capacity for continuous communication over the distances required by the Imperial chain.

The requirements of the Imperial chin of wireless telegraphh stations involve continuous communication between station and station by day and night over land and water and over distances of between 2,000 and 2,500 miles. The systems availible for the inquiry were:—

The Marconi, controlled by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company (Limited).

The Telefunken, controlled in England by Messrs. Siemens Brothers.

The Poulsen, controlled in England by the Universal Raido Syndicate.

The Goldschmidt, controlled by the Anglo-French Wireless Company; and

The Galetti, controlled by Gallettis Wireless Telegraph and Telephone Company.

The committee remarks that the Admiralty, while in the main making use of Marconi apparatus, claim to have introduced important improvements. These improvements may be material, for the Admiralty desire that each station in the proposed chain shall be capable of communicating with his Majesty's ships. It should be considered, therefore, weather any system adopted by the Post Office ought not to be capable of being worked in conjunction with the Admiralty appliances, especially as to the wave lengths employed. The committee having ascertained the various systems, decided, after consulting the firms, that the meetings should be held in private, and that all evidence should be treated as confidential. They heard evidence on eleven days, and personally inspected twelve stations of the various systems. A list of the witness examined is given in the report.

THE RECOMMENDATION.

The committee give the result of their investigations as follows:—

"We report, therefore, that according to our investigation the Marconi system is at present the only system of which it can be said with any certainty that it is capable of fulfilling the requirements of the Imperial chain, but this must not be taken to imply that, in our opinion, the Marconi Company must necessarily be employed as contractors for all the work required for the Imperial chain. Indeed in some respects it might, we think, be better for the Government themselves to undertake the construction and equipment of the necessary stations acting for that purpose under the best technical and scientific advice which can be obtained, and employing the most suitable contractors for the various portions of the work or plant. On the other hand, it may be said, and is no doubt the fact, that at the present moment the Marconi Company alone has had practical experience of the sort of long-distance work required, including experience in putting down stations, in organising the traffic and staff, and in coping with the difficulties that arise in a new industry, and the value of such experience and organisation may well outweigh other considerations, if rapid installation and immediate and trusworthy communication be desired.

Having pointed out that wireless telegraphy is in a condition of rapid development, and having gone into many technical details, the committee add:—

"Having regard to these facts it is, in our opinion, undesirable that in constructing and equipping the stations of the Imperial chain the Post Office should be pledged to the continued use of any apparatus now used in any so-called system, or be subject to any penalty by way of continued royalties or otherwise for the disuse of any apparatus which may be installed in the first instance. It is, we consider, imperative that in any contract which may be entered into the Post Office should reserve complete liberty of action in this respect."

In conclusion, the committee state that nothing in the report must be taken as expressing approval of the provisions of the agreement now the subject of inquiry by the Select Committee.

WIRELESS SYSTEMS.

After an explanation of the apparatus required for wireless telegraphy, the report states that existing systems may be divided into two classes—high frequency currents giving intermittent trains of other waves, and oscillations giving continuous ether waves.

To the first class belong the Marconi and Telefunken systems, and to the second class the Poulsen, the Goldschmidt, and possibly the Galletti systems. The Poulsen high frequency generator is a modification or development of the singing arc fed by direct current. The Goldschmidt high frequency generator is a dynamo, giving an alternating current of a fundamental frequency of the order of 10,000 periods per second. The frequency is increased by the use of suitable tuned oscillation circuits, each successive circuit adding the fundamental frequency of the machine. The Galletti generator involes a series of spark gaps arranged to operate in a cycle, so that the discharge of each causes, and is immediately followed by, the discharge of the next in the series, the sequence of discharges being so rapid that the resulting oscillations may be viewed as pratically continuous.

In order to test the effect of the various systems, the committee invited the companies or firms by which these systems are controlled to give practical demonstrations, if possible, on a commercial scale, and, if possible, over distances of 2,000 miles and upwards. Except in the case of the Marconi system, they did not, however, obtain any demonstrations on a commercial scale, or any demonstration over a distance of even 1,000 miles. With a small staff of skilled operators, the actual commercial working of the Marconi plant between Clifden and Glace Bay was watched for a week. The committee were satisfied that the Marconi system was working between those points, a distance of about 2,300 miles. Messages were transmitted automatically at the rate of 60 words (of five letters) a minute.

With regards to the Poulsen system, the committee are satisfied that it is practicable for short distances. The results obtained do not appear to have been very satisfactory. The Poulsen arc and the Goldschmidt machine are admirably adapted for high speed transmission. There was no evidence of the practicability of the Galletti system.

THE STATE OF TO-MORROW.

MR. WEBB'S WAY OUT OF PRIVATE CONTROL.

Mr. Sidney Webb addressed a conference of trade unionists and co-operators at the Memorial Hall, in mail week, on "The Place of Co-operation in the State of To-morrow."

He pictured, a century or so from now, a highly specialised and ideally organised State on the basis of associations of consumers. The thing they desired to alter was the state of subjection of the great mass of wealth producers. They intended to get, in the State of to-morrow, sufficiently and freedom, in place of life-long penury and subjection, which was now the lot of all wage-earners.

Dealing with "municipalisation without monopoly," Mr. Webb said they could take for granted the municipal provision of streets and roads, of paving and lighting, of drainage and cleansing. All that necessitated the municipality having its own department of building and repairs, which would probably supply the citizens with all the ordinary articles of furneed be no monopoly of those services, if any enterprising co-operative society felt inclined to compete with the municipality.

Similarly, local government would provide not only schools and colleges, but everything required for the healthy rearing of infants and children. In addition, it would provide medical inspection and, where necessary, food and clothes and lodging, and, above all, the love and "mothering" without which there could be no all round development of humanity and citizenship. His anticipation was that we might took forward to the practical disappearance of the control of industry—and, therefore, of life—now arbitrarily exercised by the individual capitalist, or by groups and combinations of capitalists, for their own personal gain.

Speaking of the capital administere by local government bodies, he said they might foresee the gradual assumption by the central government of certain great services of national scope in which the joint stock system had already almost wholly divorced the performance of the function from the ownership of the capital and in which the concentration of control was being rapidly carried to the point of monopoly.

He could imagine the time when the production of metal goods of all sorts will have become so concentrated and "trustified" as to be ripe for transformation into a separate department of the national Government, while the whole of the textile industries might well be destined to be merged in another department.

A resolution was adopted in favour of "definite steps to co-ordinate the forces of Labour as to enable them to take their proper place in the State of to-morrow," and advocating a joint arbitration committee, representing all sections of Labour, to establish a treaty of peace by which strikes should be made impossible within the sphere if its influence.

Speaking at a banquet given in his honour by the directors of the Panama-Pacific International Exhibition, Mr. Bryan, United States Secretary of State, said: "The canal zone should be the centre of American activities in the two continents. I dream of an American University there which will promulgate the expansion of peace and justice."

CHILDREN *ask for more when taking Kasagra, because it tastes so good. But this delightful liquid laxative does as much good in small does as most thing do in large ones.*

GERMANY IN ARMS.

THE SWORD AS ARBITER.

CROWN PRINCE'S NEW BOOK.

"Germany in Arms" is the title of a work planned and edited by the Crown Prince William, which has just been published, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph".

It may, perhaps, be regarded as his contribution to the agitation in favour of the Army Bill. In general scheme and appearance it belongs to the familiar class of book from which patriotic parents frequently select a Christmas or birthday present for their boys, for it consists of twenty-one full-page coloured plates depicting scenes from military and naval life, with a brief explanatory text in each case. The pictures have been supplied by well-known artists, for the most part such as have received the title of professor as a sign of official approval of their work, while the text has been written by active officers from the circle of the Crown Prince's personal friends.

What gives the book a special significance is an introduction from the pen of the Prince himself. This constitutes a kind of political programme, and seems to show his sympathies with that movement to which the name "pangermanism," which properly belongs only to one of its strongest currents, is generally applied. For instance, in the following passage the Prince apparently confesses to the doctrine that Germany can satisfy her aspirations only by force of arms:

"TRUST IN WEAPONS."

More than other countries, our Fatherland is compelled to trust to its good weapons. Badly protected by its unfavourable geographical frontiers, situated in the centre of Europe, not regarded by all nations with love, the German Empire has, more than any other peoples of our old earth, the sacred duty to maintain the army and the fleet always on the highest degree of readiness to strike. Only thus supported on our good sword can we obtain the place in the sun which is our due, but is not voluntarily conceded to us.

The Prince then proceeds to sing the praises of martial virtues and to condemn certain tendencies in the German nation which have long attracted the attention of foreign observers. He writes:

We live to-day in a time which emphasises with special gratification the proud elevation of its culture, which only too eagerly glories in its international cosmopolitanism and indulges in foolish dreams of the posssibility of a perpetual world-peace. This view of life is un-German and does not become us. A German who loves his nation, who believes in the greatness and future of our home, and will never agree to see its prestige diminshed, must not close his eyes in such reveries, must not permit himself to be lulled into slothful slumber by the peace lullaby of the Utopians.

Since the last great war Germany has behind her a period of economic advancement which has something almost alarming about it. Prosperity has increased among all sections of our people to such an extent that the demands on the standard of life and luxury have developed rankly. Now it shall certainly not be thanklessly overlooked that great economic prosperity creates much that is good. But the shady sides of this all-too-rapid development appear in many directions in an unpleasant and menacing guise. Already the estimation of money has obtained among us an importance that can only be regarded with anxiety. The most able achievement, as such, is to-day, unfortunately, already valued less than the fortune that a man has inherited or scraped together. And often the question is no longer asked in what manner the fortune has been acquired. Things which formerly were not regarded as fair (the Prince uses the English word, for which there is no exact German equivalent), or, to put it better, as respectable, are tacitly permitted, all is sacrificed to the frenzied pursuit of money. The old ideals, nay, even the prestige and honour of the nation, may suffer, for peace, peace at any price is required for the undisturbed earning of money.

A HISTORIC NECESSITY.

Material comforts and luxuries, the Prince argues, should be "something superfluous, which we fling into the corner with a laugh the moment the Emperor summons us, and we must have our hand free for the sword." He continues:

If we study the pages of history we must admit that they are traversed as by a red thread by the doctrine of the necessity of a warlike capacity in a people.

And this view is illustrated by recent events in the Balkans, with their interesting examples of a people weaker in numbers overcoming by unexhausted capacity for war and fresh elan an opponent once highly esteemed by experts but resting on his laurels.

The Prince then assumes the mantle of the prophet and foretells that the world shall never be free from the clash of arms.

THE DECISIVE FACTOR.

True, diplomatic skill can and must postpone conflicts for a time and occasionally solve them. True, all in authority must and will be fully conscious in the hour of decision of their enormous responsibility. They will have to realise that the gigantic conflagration once ignited will not be so easily and speedily extinguished. But just as lightning equalises the tension in two differently charged strata of the air, so will the sword always be and remain till the end of the world the finally decisive factor.

This preface will let loose a violent controversy, as is evident from the following provisional remarks which appears in "Berliner Tageblatt."

"The Crown Prince describes the sword as the only decision in the life of nations and the struggle for life or death as the best thing in the world. This soldierly enthusiasm—especially in a time heavy with portents of storm—is much open to criticism. The Emperor could not speak such words without being covered by his Chancellor. Should the Crown Prince speak them? Does the Chancellor cover him too?"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

NEW YORK AND MR. BRYCE.

A FAREWELL BANQUET.

The farewell banquet given to Mr. James Bryce, the retiring British Ambassador, by the American Pilgrims, at the Waldorf-Astoria, was one of the most numerously attended and fraternal dinners given by that body, says a New York correspondent. Mr. Joseph Choate, who presided, said that it was like saying farewell to one of their own fellow-countrymen who was departing from them, and the sentiment was echoed by everyone present. The warmth of the friendly feeling for Mr. Bryce has been won not only by his personal qualities during his six years in America, but also by his books and writings on America. As one of the speakers at the banquet said, "Mr. Bryce has not only told Americans lots of things they never knew about themselves, but has unfolded to Englishmen the real American character, and more than any other individual now living has contributed to develop the good feeling existing between our two countries."

In offering the toast "Our guest, the British Ambassador," Mr. Choate said that Mr. Byrce, by his appreciation of America and his sympthy with the people of the country, had brought about a new feeling between Great Britain and the United States, and largely helped towards a union of peace which would secure the peace of the world. America, he said, would profit by Mr. Bryce's example, and would never countenance any action of this country which would strain the bond with Great Britain.

"We are terribly sorry to lose you," Mr. Choate said, turning to Mr. Bryce. "Great Britain may send other Ambassadors, but there is only one Bryce. You have made Americans, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, love you, and everyone, even those who do not know you personally, share in our deep regret at losing you."

ANXIETY ABOUT THE FUTURE.

In reply, Mr. Bryce said that he felt that he was almost a citizen of the United States, and that it was difficult at times to remember that his office of Ambassador prevented him from taking a citizen's part in the domestic affairs of the country. "My mission," he said, "to this country has not been merely to represent diplomatically my Sovereign and the British Government, but also to bear a message of friendship from the British people to the American people. No two peoples in the world are so called upon, one might say so appointed by Providence, to be friends to one another.

"It is evident that many among you are anxious about the future, but you have the strongest reasons for hope in this respect. One is that you have large capitalists and employers on the one hand and organised labour on the other, while between them stands a large body of sensible and fair-minded citizens who own the land they till and the houses they live in, and can hold the balance between the other classes and moderate that antagonism that sometimes rise between them. Another thing, and one that I have constantly noticed during my stay among you," Mr. Bryce continued, "is that the standard of civic duty in this country is steadily rising. Your great cities are resolved to secure good government, and a large proportion of your citizens are working for it. Abuses are being rooted out, and there is more assistance and protection than ever for those whose lot needs improvement.

"There is a higher conception of the duty which the rich owe to the poor, and which we all owe to secure just and upright government. National honour is the chief asset of every nation, and this feeling compels all nations to live up to their national obligations. For this reason I am sure that any questions between your country and mine will be adjusted satisfactorily."

NEWSPAPER TRIBUTES.

All the papers refer sympathetically and with regret to Mr. Bryce's departure, and pay many tributes to him. The "Times" says that "in spite of the manner in which some Americans are seeking to violate good faith and break their international obligations, our relations wth Great Britain during Mr. Bryce's stay have developed most favourable. He has muddled nothing, but has advanced many things."

The "Sun" declares that he is of all the Ambassadors sent here the friendliest and the frankest, and adds: "He is the sort of Englishman, Americans find it easiest to understand. Doubtless Mr. Bryce's optimism with respect to America has had most to do with the beginning of our regard for him. We have been nationally sensitive, but this has practically disappeared. Praise, however, from a wise and candid friend will never lose its charm."

RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION IN CANADA.

If report speaks truly, Canada is likely to take the lead in long-distance railway electrification. Such a line is projected from Winnipeg to Quebec, a distance of 1,500 miles. The scheme is as yet only in its infancy, but the preliminary steps have been taken, and the project is hailed with general approbation. The promoters have already secured the charter for the construction and operation of 500 miles of road in Ontario, serving, it is stated, a thousand persons to the mile and have applied for charters to complete the enterprise. If constructed, says "Electricty," the new line will run through a country not served by any of the existing transcontinental steam roads, but will connect with all of them at at least one point. The Ontario section will use power from Niagara.

PENNY WORLD POST.

SIR HENNIKER HEATON'S GREAT SCHEME.

Is a scheme of universal penny postage now within the region of practical politics?

Sir Henniker Heaton says it is, and in the following interview he mentions the names of several gentlemen who are prepared to give the British Government a guarantee against any loss.

Once more the question of universal penny postage has come into prominence.

The statement recently made that Sir J. Henniker Heaton and certain other advocates of the proposal are prepared to give the Government a bank guarantee against loss in connection with the scheme has greatly strengthened the position long maintained by the supporters of the suggested reform.

From inquiries made by a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette," the matter is viewed with some reticence in purely official quarters. It is held to constitute a question of internal arrangement between the parties to the International Postal Convention. Also it is contended that universal penny postage must result in financial loss to postal revenue. The more letters, it is argued, that are carried at a penny the greater the loss, and the proposal, therefore, is not regarded as likely to materialise.

THE BANK GUARANTEE.

Sir Henniker Heaton, however, is as convinced and ardent an advocate as ever of the scheme. In addition to himself, the friends who are prepared to give the bank guarantee against loss are Lord Blyth, the Hon. John Wanamaker, ex-Postmaster-General of the United States, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and Sir Edward Sassoon.

"The present Postmaster-General of the United States, Mr. Meyer, has written to me," said Sir Henniker, "to say that if I could assure him that the British Government would agree to the proposal of penny postage, he would come to London to arrange matters."

"To-day," continued Sir Henniker, "all the English-speaking peoples of the world enjoy penny postage. The system of Imperial penny postage was instituted in 1898. The whole difficulty of similar proposals is now being met and far more strongly backed.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

"If the Government consider the guarantee, it is safe to say that they will comply with the desires of the people of all countries concerned. The number of letters sent from the United Kingdom last year to all foreign countries amounted to 5,544,000 pounds in weight. I think this represents about 180,000,000 letters. Of these 90,000,000 go at the penny rate —that is to say, half of the whole. The remainder go at 2½d.

"Other countries that have adopted the system are Germany, Austria, China, Japan, and the United States. Postage of a letter between the United Kingdom and the United States, is a penny, and that from the United States to Germany is a penny. Yet from here to Germany it is two-pence-half-penny.

"But the biggest anomaly is that twenty million letters which go to India, the East, and Australia at a penny rate pass through France and Italy, and from Dover to Calais the rate is two-pence-half-penny.

CURIOUS ANOMALIES.

"From France the postage to New Caledonia is a penny, yet, as I say, it is two-pence-half-penny to Dover. Well may they speak of the Entente Cordiale! I got up a memorial from the House of Commons to the Government containing 450 signatures for these proposals, and Lord Blyth obtained 320 signatures for a similar memorial from the House of Lords. Both these memorials were presented to the present Government."

Sir Henniker Heaton added: "The present. Postmaster-General and his staff are in sympathy with the proposals and I have strong reason for believing that the opposition to penny postage with France comes from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was at one time in favour of the scheme. The present Postmaster-General has carried a number of reforms, among them the reduction of the cost of a single postcard from three-farthings to a half-penny.

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer is spending £15,000,000 on Dreadnoughts. I do not grudge that. But for one-tenth of the price he could make penny postage universal. The postal services last year brought in £5,400,000. I maintain the Post Office has no right to make any profit out of letters."

ATTEMPT TO POISON THE VIZIER OF KHAIRPUR.

"A few of the details of the unsuccessful attempt to poison the present Vizier of Khairpur have reached here says the Sukkur correspondent of the "Sind Gazette" "It appears that on Tuesday last at about 12-30 p.m. while the Vizier and some of his guests were at the table, his confidential Secretary, Mirza Hyderali, observed some solid things mixed up with the rice in the dish placed before him. That dish is reported to have been intended for the Vizier who on that particular occasion, however, did not feel inclined to touch rice. Enquiry was immediately made with the result that the Vizier's *naik* who was habitually in charge of the dishes on the table made a confession alleging that the solid pieces of poison were given to him by Abdul Raham, the jailor of Khairpur State, to be mixed up with the rice in the dish intended for the Vizier.

INDIAN WOLVES AT THE "ZOO".

A SPECIMEN FROM CHITRAL.

The kindness of Captain H. F. D. Stirling, who has sent a wolf from Chitral for presentation to the society, gives an opportunity of comparing living examples of the type or subspecies of the common wolf (*Canis lupus*) from different parts of the Northern Hemisphere, says the "Times."

Captain Stirling's gift is a young female, probably about a year old, and not yet fully grown. It was fed like a dog on cooked meat and accustomed to a collar and chain. It was sent by rail to the Natural History Society of Bombay and thence forwarded to London. It is well known that wolves can be tamed, and become as docile as dogs, at least with their masters, but they retain a good dash of their wild instincts, being shy, skulking, and treacherous with strangers, and are not really suitable for pets. The domestic dog has not only been tame for countless generations, but has been subjected to a stringent process of artificial selection, so that most of the wild habits have been bred out.

This new arrival from Chitral cannot be distinguished from the common or European wolf (which might better be called the Palaearctic wolf, as it ranges from Europe to the furthest east of Asia), and differs only as one individual differs from another from the examples of the common wolf actually taken in European Russia. A full-grown male is from 3ft. to 4ft. in length, excluding the tail, and over 2ft. in height. The usual colouration is grey, but the back and upper parts of the body may be varied with black and red, and there is a good deal of soft under-fur. Almost invariably the tip of the tail is black. Pale varieties are most common in the far north, redder and blacker specimens in the south, and very black races and individuals have been found both in Europe and Asia. The common wolf is the familiar animal of natural history, hunting in packs, and preferring broken forest country.

The so-called woolly wolf (*Canis laniger*), a fine male example of which came with the King's Indian animals last year, is now generally regarded as a separate species, although Blanford, the most careful writer on the mammals of India, refused to separate it from the common wolf. It is a native of Tibet, Ladak, and the high Himalayas, and has very thick and woolly fur. It is generally described as being very pale, much paler than the common wolf, but the example now in the Gardens is not notably pale, at least on the upper part of the body, where the fur is streaked with red and black.

The true Indian wolf (*Canis pallipes*) is at present represented in the Gardens by several examples. It is markedly smaller than the common wolf, lighter in build, and more fox-like. The colour varies from grey to red, but it is almost invariably much redder than the common wolf and has a black streak along the back. The coat is short and thin, there being very little under-fur. This wolf inhabits India south of the Himalayas and prefers the open plains, being very rare in forests or among hills. It is less gregarious, seldom more than five or six being found in a pack, and it obtains its food more by individual cunning than by corporate action.

There is no doubt that the American timber wolf (*Canis occidentalis*), examples of which have bred at the Gardens for some years, is extremely closely related to the common wolf. The timber wolf is a grey animal, paler below and often showing reddish or black markings above, but usually with no black tip to the tail. It has a thick fur, with a close underfur, haunts wooded country, and varies from pale grey to almost black, the darker varieties being more common further south. The Coyote, or American prairie wolf, forms a curious parallel with the true Indian wolf of the Old World. It is a smaller, redder, and lighter animal, with a thinner coat and a more southern range.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN EGYPT.

The authorities in Egypt are already beginning to suspect Co-operative Societies there and Lord Kitchener is said to be intent on establishing State-aided co-operation, the result of which in the direction of promoting self-help, thrift and self-Government ought certainly to be disastrous. The Cairo correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:—

"At present some Co-operative Societies exist in certain of the provinces, but their mode of operation is extremely unsatisfactory. They are quite independent institutions, and whilst on the one hand they have not been financially sound, on the other hand, they have been a formidable weapon in the hands of the Nationalist party. Indeed, it was because of the fear that they might become a political force in the country, owing to their peculiar relation to the fellaheen classes, that the Government had steadfastly refused to sanction the creation of any more of these private Co-operative Societies. Now, however, that Egyptian Nationalism is dead, this danger no longer exists, but in order to guard against any fear in the future, the Government has decided to retain control in its own hands and is at present studying a scheme of State co-operative credit. Although the exact details are naturally not known yet, the main lines are the institution in each district at first and later in each village of local commissions, whose task will be to examine every application for a loan, give an opinion thereon, see that the instalments are paid, assist the cultivators to market their crops, arrange to obtain for them seed, and cattle for ploughing, etc. This may not be "co-operation" as it is known in other countries, but it is co-operative in so far as each commission will be responsible for all the business transacted and each village will have to answer to it for the commercial transactions of its inhabitants. Since loans will be more economically negotiated and seed will be obtained in bulk at cheaper rates whilst the crops will be marketed under more advantageous conditions one may certainly call the system co-operative: it will have one advantage in that there will be no working expenses. The recent legislation introduced by Lord Kitchener for the benefit of the cultivating classes has to a certain extent upset the system of agricultural credit which has been in force hitherto and which has been of a distinctly unsound and oppressive nature."

SOME EMOTIONS IN STONE.

CHURCHES AND GOD'S WORD.

"God at sundry times and in divers manners spake in time past, and men built churches to express the Word as they heard or beheld it. I wonder sometimes," writes George A. Birmingham, in a remarkable article in the "Cornhill," "whether we, who have done so much in other ways, who surely feel after Him if haply we may find Him, will leave behind us in stone any record of the way in which we conceive of Him, any building which will tell our children's children what the everlasting gospel means to us."

He discusses the emotions produced by Westminster Abbey, by Notre Dame, by Belem Abbey on the Tagus, by the Pantheon in Rome, and the Duomo at Pisa. Then he says:—

LITTLE SUSSEX CHURCHES.

"There are churches, the little Sussex churches, for instance, which belong to the life of the people. The same hands which held the ploughhandles built their walls. The homeliness of common life is theirs. The God in them is a Christian household God, very different indeed from the majestic deity of the great cathedrals. Among the famous shrines of Christendom there is only one—at least only one which I have seen —which shares with the Sussex churches the peculiar quality of being an actual part of the life of the men who dwell around it.

"The earliest impression which I had of St. Mark's in Venice was that it did not tower above the town. I saw it first, I remember, in the evening. Its gorgeous colours were not ablaze. It stood across the end of the Piazza, no loftier than the buildings on each side, overtopped by the Campanile, the highest domes very little higher than the Clock Tower on the left. It adjoins, without dwarfing, the Doge's Palace. The men who built this church built a house which they and God might inhabit together. They never grovelled in abject prostrations. They put no sackcloth on their loins nor ashes on their heads.

"It seems strange to compare this wildly gorgeous building to the stunted grey churches of the Sussex country-side. Yet there is this single point of resemblance between them. They both grew out of life, the life of every day. But how widely different the lives were! The English farmer had his oxen, his cornfields and his homestead. He built for the God he found in these. The Venetian 'held the gorgeous East in fee.' He built for the God he found in his Adriatic voyages, in the Eastern silk markets, in the sun-soaked caravans of Midianitish merchantmen. It is said that Venice, alone of Italian cities, looked eastwards. It was that vision which inspired the building of St. Mark's.

"I feel, too, that the Venetians were never possessed by the great romantic idea of the Crusades. They made sound profit, hard gold and political advantage, out of the single-minded enthusiasm of simple northern knights. Therefore their towers and pinnacles do not reach heavenwards, only sunwards; and the great flagstaffs, from which the banner of the old Republic flew, had pride of place right against St. Mark's facade. Their God was no absolute monarch, infinitely remote from any worshipper. It is hard to say just where His house ends and the Palace of the Doges begins.

WHAT ST. MARK'S LACKS.

"He was not indeed—no true God could be—the petulant, emotional divinity of a democracy. He was the stately, heaven-born Doge of aristocratic Republicanism. All splendour and all wealth were due to Him; but not supreme, unquestioned, irresponsible sovereignty. Wander through St. Mark's stand at gaze, sit in contemplation, even kneel in prayer you never get the Hebrew feeling that the Lord is King. You never ask the Hebrew question—'What is man that Thou art mindful of him?'"

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC IN INDIA.

Mr. Ferens asked the Under Secretary of State for India in mail week whether the Indian Government has received and considered the opinions of local Governments and of the High Court on the Bills introduced in the Viceroy's Council last September, for sopping the immoral traffic in foreign women and in young Indian girls, and what steps it proposes to take in regard to these evils.

Mr. Montagu: The Government of India has received the opinions of local Governments and of the High Court on both Bills and will submit its recommendations to the Secretary of State. These recommendations have not yet been received.

After the stress and warry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. William Hailey left Viceregal Lodge Saturday morning.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson dined at Viceregal Lodge on Friday night.

The Tikka Sahib and Tikka Rani Sahiba of Kapurthala with suite have reached Simla for the season.

Seven Hindu ladies of Moradabad have recently sent a total donation of about Rs. 17,000 to the Hindu University. One lady gave Rs. 10,000.

An application has been made to the Allahabad University for the affiliation of the Kayastha Pathshala up to the B. A. standard.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer has been appointed a member of the Board of Legal Studies of the Madras University.

Mr. A. D. Jackson having gone to England, Mr. W. B. Hunter, of the Bank of Madras, has been elected Chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce.

Lieut.-Col. H. S. White, R. F. A., has assumed command of the Karachi Brigade vice Brigadier-General D. G. L. Shaw proceeding on 60 days' privilege leave.

It is said that arrangements are in progress for the reception of their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, who are to visit Mysore in November next.

The Government of India have approved of the abolition of the four Naval Divisions of the Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers and the addition to the Corps of an Infantry Machine Gun Company.

H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpur has strictly ordered a wholesale registration of the Sadhus in his state, and prohibited boys under age of 21 to renounce the world and become 'chelas."

Active steps are being taken to create a permanent fund for engaging a number of missionaries to preach the ideals of Brahmo Samaj all over the country. A strong committee has been formed and a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been promised.

Mahamahopadhya Pandit Har Narain Shastri, Shaitya Bhushan, the learned Professor of Sanskrit Literature and Theology, Hindu College, Delhi, has been honoured by the bestowal upon him of the exalted title of Vidya Sagar.

Mr. R. E. Enthoven, Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, will proceed on two and a half months' leave early in June, Mr. J. F. Grunning, Magistrate and Collector of Shahabad officiating.

The Lawley Hospital, Ootacamund, will be opened by His Excellency Lord Pentland to-day, at 4 o'clock p. m. This ceremony was originally arranged for Wednesday last, the 14th instant, but it was unavoidably postponed.

The Bombay Government have ruled that in the case of primary and anglo-vernacular girls' schools in Sind, the the maximum grant-in-aid by Government may be raised to one half of the total expenditure of the institution during the previous official year.

With regard to the Urs fair of Khwajas Mohinudding Chishti at Ajmer in June, the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway inform the public that the same concession in fares as was allowed last year will be allowed this year to all pilgrims from Sind and elsewhere.

A garden party in honour of Her Highness the Rani Saheb of Nandod and Her Highness the Rani Saheb of Baria was held at Surat last week. It was attended by more than 300 ladies of different communities. Mrs. Chhagangavri Motilal Mehta offered Nazarana to their Highnesses.

Major J. W. French Muller, C.I.E., is transferred from Myitkyiana to Rangoon to act as Deputy Inspector, Military Police, Burma, in absence on leave of Lieut.-Col. H. N. Taylor, D.S.O. Capt. Moule, Commandant, Military Police of Falam, relieves Major French Muller at Myitykina.

Major W. H. Cox, D.S.O., I.M.S., Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Rangoon has combined leave for one year. Major Fenton, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Rangoon (East), acts as Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum in addition to his own duties as a temporary measure.

A gang of 30 Candaharis, who were encamped in a jungle near the village of Bidadi, 30 miles from Bangalore, and whose local movements were regarded with suspicion, were suddenly surrounded by about a hundred villagers who handed them over to the police. The Candaharis were found to be armed with house-breaking implements and swords.

On Tuesday evening information was received at Lal Bazar (Calcutta) to the effect that a European in evening dress was lying in an unconscious condition in a roadside tavern situated in the vicinity of Radha Bazar. The police had him removed to hospital. A search failed to indicate his identity or show under what circumstances he had become unconscious, although it was clear that he was suffering from narcotic poisoning.

The Bistopore Police have arrested one Rajendro Nath Dhopa on a charge of having severely bitten the cheek of a young Mahomedan married girl. It is alleged that there was a long-standing quarrel between the husband of the girl and Rajendro. One night, during the temporary absence of the husband, Rajendro, it is alleged, entered his house by scaling the boundary wall and finding his wife fast asleep on the verandah bit her cheek so severely that a lump of flesh was removed from the same. The man will shortly be placed on his trial.

SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health and making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEY'S "NER-VIGOR"

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell, life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co. Ltd., Croydon, London.

THE STANDARD ROYAL TONIC.

Proved to be the *Best*, command the largest Sale. It supplies a public want and consequently the sale increases day by day. All chemists should keep it. All must use it. Relief and cure of Nervous Exhaustion in all its manifold forms.

Supplied by all leading Chemists

M. T. MADON & Co. DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

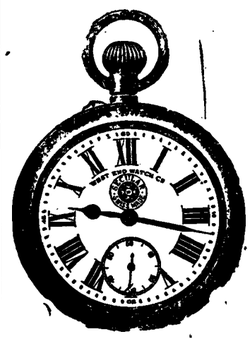
Corner Shop 24, 26, ABDUL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

. . . THE . . .

"SECULAR"

Keyless Lever Watch.

GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.



16''' Small size.

18''' Medium Size. In open face case.

NICKEL SILVER Case.. .. .. Rs. 14

FINE SILVER Case, with metal inner dome.. .. 20

16''' Small Size.

	Open face.	Hunting.	Half-hunting.
NICKEL SILVER Case	Rs. 14	Rs. 16-8	Rs. 19
FINE SILVER Case	.. 20	.. 24	.. 27

In a velvet-lined box with spare spring and glass.

DESCRIPTION:—The Secular has a well finished gilt movement with patent lever escapement, balance wheel and hair spring of nickel steel alloy, which is unaffected by changes of temperature; 7 jewels; strong keyless action with pin setting mechanism for adjusting the hands; enamelled dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Strong nickel or fine (900/1000) silver case, with metal inner dome.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue post free.

WEST END WATCH Co., BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

BALL BEARINGS

Mean Increased Efficiency, Accuracy, Durability

THE

L. C. SMITH & BROS.

TYPEWRITER

VISIBLE WRITING

UNLIMITE SPEED

is equipedp with Ball Bearings throughout.

Write to-day for descriptive pamphlets.

Sole Agents—

G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL, LTD., BOMBAY.

179

WATTS & Co., Calcutta.

Military Saddlers, Harness and Boot-makers,

By Appointment to H. E. LORD CARMICHAEL.

INVITE INSPECTION OF

Their Large and Up-to-date Stock

WHICH INCLUDES

Race, Polo, Steeplechase Saddles, Australian Reverse-hide Ladies' Ride-astride Felt Light-exercise Saddles.

Branches:—Lahore, Simla, Rangoon, Madras.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS TURPENE The substitute for Turpentine.

LIQUID FUEL. SOLE IMPORTERS OF SHELL PETROL.

Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING, PARSI BAZAR STREET, BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 17th May 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south-east Punjab and clear in the remaining places. Humidity continues in excess in the submontane districts of the Punjab. Maximum temperature is below the average at Ambala and Delhi. The minimum is in excess at Rawalpindi and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded at Allahabad and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in large excess. Temperature remains much below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been local in Rajputana. Bikaner has had 0·24" and Jaipur 0·47". Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately cloudy elsewhere. The air is damper in the area of rainfall. Temperature has fallen considerably the greatest deficiency being 26 during the day at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Thunderstorm has caused 1·10" of rain at Khandwa and 0·13" at Amraoti. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is above the average at most places. Both the maximum and minimum temperatures are below defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local and moderately heavy rain has fallen in south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Bijapur has had 1·87" and Hyderabad 0·51" during thunderstorms. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Night temperature is in defect over nearly the whole division.

General Remarks.—Thunderstorms with light to moderate showers occurred in Rajputana, the Central Provinces, the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad. The important falls being 1·57" at Bijapur and 1·10" at Khandwa. Cold has increased in the south-eastern districts of the United Provinces. No rain has been reported from the south of the Peninsula.

A few dust or thunderstorms are likely in Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the Punjab and the United Provinces. A few falls may occur in the south Central Provinces and the south Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON SATURDAY, the 17th of May, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Variation since 1st November to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	91·3	75·5	77	..	6·3	−1·64
Do. (16th)	91·8	76·3	63	..	4·18	+··
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	5·5	−1·80
Do. (16th)	102·3	90·1	52	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103·8	80·0	64	0·05	1·16	−0·65
Rawalpindi	93·0	75·6	37	..	5·26	−1·52
Lahore	100·9	79·2	53	..	3·45	−0·70
Simla	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	96·0	74·0	65	0·02	6·39	+1·16
Delhi	91·0	74·3	63	..	2·64	−1·42
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	96·0	75·5	57	..	3·45	+1·45
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	..	79·8	62	..	2·23	+0·39
Cawnpore	97·2	76·4	77	0·03	5·13	+2·88
Allahabad	99·0	73·0	67	..	4·70	+2·33
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	112·6	84·6	58	..	0·44	−0·94
Karachi	90·0	8·.·0	63	..	1·27	−0·34
Ajmer	96·6	8··2	53	..	1·17	−2·50
Jaipur	8·.7	65·1	9·	0·43	0·91	−0·99
Kotah	103·6	83··	57	..	0·65	−0·81
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97·5	77·5	68	..	0·00	−0·58
Dwarka	88·8	80·7	79	..	0·10	−0·24
Veraval	89·1	80·3	77	..	0·01	−1·43
Rajkot	102·6	75·8	77	..	0·45	−0·59
Bhavnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Para	95·0	77·3	65	..	0·44	−0·34
Surat	97·4	80··2	72	..	3·55	+3·13
Ahmedabad	95··	78··	74	..	0·34	−1·12
Deesa	105·3	76·4	67	..	0·44	−0·15
Neemuch	100·9	79·6	59	0·01	0·77	−0·19
Indore	100·1	74··	59	..	3·74	+2·70
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	98·3	73·8	40	..	7·45	+4·41
Saugor	102·9	70·1	50	..	4·36	+1·68
Hoshangabad	93··	67·4	66	..	4·11	+2·12
Khandwa	103·2	68·1	73	1·10	5·41	+4·05
Akola	101·7	77·5	44	..	1·6	−3·56
Amraoti	102·8	72·3	57	0·13	0·41	−1·96
Nagpur	101·6	74·3	53	..	1·5	−1·74
Chanda	104·5	76·0	33	..	6·24	+2·64
Raipur	93·7	74·6	54	0·65	4·05	+0·85
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92·1	81·4	72	..	3·6·	+2·97
Ratnagiri	91·3	81·4	67	..	0·70	+0·86
Mormugao	91·5	81·7	70	..	3·21	+1·02
Karwar	91·2	80·5	70	..	3·24	+0·64
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Poona	103·4	75·1	56	..	5·07	+3·81
Malegaon	100·6	69·5	50	..	1·12	+0·62
Ahmednagar	97·5	69·5	67	..	3·44	+1·44
Poona	97·5	70·6	60	0·12	1·0	−1·44
Sholapur	101·8	75·3	73	0·57	3·9	+1·51
Bijapur	99·7	65·3	75	0·04	2·5·	−··
Belgaum	93·3	65·5	5·	0·04	1·2·	−0·61
Aurangabad	100·5	69·7	79	0·07	..	..
Nizamabad (Indur)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	101·5	73·2	60	0·53	2·43	−1·13
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	90·3	80·3	70	..	6·10	−0·11
Calicut	90·3	79·1	70	..	7·84	−6·16
Cochin	92·7	79··	79	..	8·9·	−11·15
Colombo	87·5	79·6	81	..	55·6·	+11·74
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95·8	77·2	68	..	2·31	−5·64
Bellary	104·0	73·2	46	..	4·5·	+0·34
Cuddapah	106·5	82·1	75	..	0·78	+4·75
Madras	99·8	81·0	72	..	12·72	−9·18
Bangalore	94·8	69·3	73	0·03	3·79	−3·61
Coimbatore	96·9	72·3	90	..	4·46	+5·90
Trichinopoly	92·1	80·3	54	..	9·0	−3·56
Negapatam	99·7	81·2	77	..	27·15	−3·91

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D. COMMANDING,

19th May.

319. *Parade.*—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of 'G' Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Coyne on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters on Wednesday the 21st instant at 7-30 A. M.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 16th May 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·817
Temperature of Air	degrees	86·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	,,	79·0
Dew Point	,,	76·2
Relative humidity of Air	,,	0·708
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		2·6
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	92·1
Minimum do. do.	,,	82·1
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	wsw. w.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours midnight to midnight	miles	141

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913 — High water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in.
	May.				
Mon.	19	m 10	55	28	11
		10	36 a	27	1
Tues.	20	m 11	40	29	4
		11	19 a	26	11
Wed.	21	0	22 a	29	5
		m 0	1	26	7
Thurs.	22	1	2 a	29	1
Fri.	23	m 0	43	26	1
		6	41 a	28	6

1913 — Low water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. f.	in.
	May				
Mon.	19	m 4	4	14	9
		4	44 a	18	9
Tues.	20	m 4	44	18	4
		5	32	19	5
Wed.	21	m 5	3	14	4
		6	18 a	18	11
Thurs.	22	m 6	1	14	8
		7	2 a	19	2
Fri.	23	6	38	15	5
		7	46	19	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
16. (Fri)	6h. 4m.	7h. 5 m
17. (Sat.)	6h. 4m.	7h. 6 m.
18. (Sun.)	6h. 4m.	7h. 6 m.
19. (Mon.)	6h. 3m.	7h. 7 m.
20. (Tues.)	6h. 3m.	7h. 7 m.
21. (Wed.)	6h. 2m.	7h. 8 m.
22. (Thurs.)	6h. 3m.	7h. 8 m.
23. (Fri.)	6h. 2m.	7h. 8 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, April 28th, 11 h. 39·2 m. A. M.; New Moon, May 6th, 1 h, 54·3 m. P. M.; First quarter, 13th, 5 h. 15·0 m. P. M.; Full Moon, 20th 0h. 48·1 m. P. M.; Last quarter, 28th, 5 h. 33·7 m. A. M.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m., Standard Time on the 17th May 1913 was 30·054 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8.45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

POLICE OPPRESSION.

MAGISTRATE'S STRONG COMMENTS.

A woman named Kristomoni, of Gazirhat, brought a criminal case against Heysit Khan, Kali Charan Dobey and Aditya Narayan Singh, the first a Head-constable and the last two constables attached to the Additional Punitive Police Force at Gazirhat under Sections 488,323 and 342 of the Indian Penal Code for house trespass, assault and wrongful confinement.

The case was tried by Babu S. C. Gupta, Deputy Magistrate of Khulna who in convicting all the accused and sentencing them to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of rupees 20 each said at the commencement of the judgment that the case was said to be an instance of high-handedness and oppression sometimes resorted to by the subordinate members of the Punitive (Additional) Police on poor and helpless people in the mofussil. At the conclusion of the judgment he said that the accused were men who had been entrusted with the preservation of law and order which they had deliberately broken. A comparatively deterrent punishment should therefore be awarded, having regard to the mental calibre of the accused.

An appeal preferred by the accused to the Sessions Judge, has been dismissed and the orders of the Lower Court were upheld.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, MAY 17.

Consols 2½ per cent.	..	75 3/8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	..	25·21½
Rentes 3 per cent.	..	85½
Berlin Cheques on London	..	20·45½
Bar Silver Spot	..	25
Bar Silver 2 months hence	..	28 3/16
Closing tone of Silver:—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.		
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	..	64 3/16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)	..	1/3 7/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th ultimo.		
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan)		90
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	..	3 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	..	3 13 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	4⅝
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	..	4⅝
Bar Gold (per oz.)	..	7 7/9
Interest day to day loans	..	2⅝
Interest 7 day market loans	..	3⅛

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

LONDON, May 16.

Silver to Bombay	..	£120,000
Gold Bar to Bombay	..	£220,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	..	£10,000
Silver to Shanghai	..	£57,000

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

PAPER MARKET.

May 17th.

The Government Paper Market opened weak to-day and a few transactions were reported at Rs. 96/3/6. The Market slightly improved during the course of the day and closed at Rs. 96/4/- for account. The ready Paper was placed at Rs. 96/5/- (clean) 4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 103/4/- in small lots.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented an active tone to-day, and the business done was on a fairly moderate scale. To-day being Saturday the Market closed at 3 p.m.

Currimbhoy remained steady at Rs. 293/12/- for June delivery.

David improved to Rs. 495 for June and Rs. 500 for July.

Crescent changed hands at Rs. 112/12/- for June.

Madhavji declined to Rs. 1445.

Standards improved to Rs. 1295 for June delivery.

Nagpoor declined to Rs. 2130xd for June.

Ahmedabad Advance remained firm at Rs. 840.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry. shares charged hands at Rs. 133.

Central Provinces Railway shares improved to Rs. 98.

Bombay Burma were placed at Rs. 635.

There was a slight decline in the shares of the Tata Iron and Steel Company. Ordinary were placed at Rs. 101/8/- and Deferred at Rs. 224 for June.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 17.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. Berlin (double bags) 13-2½ sellers, May, August; Quiet and unchanged. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12-6¾ sellers. May: nothing doing. German Beat-root 88 per cent. 9-4½ sellers: May; 9-8½ sellers; October, December. Market quiet but steady. H. A. R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-9½ sellers; June, August; steady but little doing. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay Nominal: quiet; nothing doing. Javas:—Quiet and unchanged.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 65% ex-ship 50½; May, June; Dunkirk: sellers canal. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat 416 lbs. ex-ship 52: May June; Dunkirk: sellers canal. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-ship, 46¼; May, June: Hamburg; sellers canal. steady. Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 46: May, June: Dunkirk sellers canal, quiet. Linseed Calcutta 44: April, June: London; Buyers; quiet. Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 42¼, May, June; Antwerp; sellers canal. Bombay Cotton seed 6-13. May June; Hull, nearest value; steady.

Indian wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 38½: May, June; London sellers; canal. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37⅞; May, June; London sellers canal, quiet. South Australian and American unchanged.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-10; May, June; sellers quiet.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	13,100,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	288,000
East Indian	133,000
American	2,914,000
Other	144,00

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, MAY 16.

Week's Receipts of Cotton	..	69,600 Bales.
,, Exports to Great Britain	..	36,000 ,,
,, ,, to France and Continent	..	71,000 ,,
,, ,, to Japan	.. ..	10,000 ,,
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	..	453,000 ,,
,, ,, at Interior Ports	..	369,000 ,,

BOMBAY. COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 18.

The local cotton market for actual was steady. Shippers for Japan are still steady buyers of all high class Oomras, Broach, and Comptas. Our exports to Japan up to date are 780, 738 B/S and we are likely to see these figures swelled upto 1,100,000 bales by the end of the season. In this quite market the sellers cordially welcome Japan's esteemed orders at these low prices with poor demand from other channels. We cannot help saying that the local manufacturer who now permits his sales of manufactured goods unprotected might be speculating on the wrong side as American cotton is quoted now near its productive value, and the growing crops has all its troubles ahead. The new crops both Indian and American are in the doubtful columns and will not be out of it for another four months. At low level of prices a new bull party will be formed with new arguments to attract interest and attention, so those who are in the trade with clear vision will see things better.

THE MOVEMENT.

Port Receipts for the seven days have been 69,000 as against 76,000 bales last week and 51,000 bales last year.

The comparative table of exports for the week is as under:

	1913	Last week	1912
Great Britain B/S	36,000	59,000	23,000
Continent ,,	71,000	53,000	72,000

Stocks at all American Ports stand at 433,000 bales as compared with 495,000 bales last week and 519,000 bales last year.

The total stock at the interior ports upto the week ending 16th May was 369,000 as against 396,000 bales last week and 225,000 bales last year.

VISIBLE SUPPLY AND TOTAL INTO SIGHT.

The world's visible supply show the undernoted variations for the week:

	1913	Last week	1912
American	2,914,000	3,001,000	3,211,000
Other kinds	535,000	543,000	462,000

The total into sight show 13,100,000 bales against last week 13,030,000 bales and 14,910,000 same period last year.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 18.

The Calcutta Exchange Market was somewhat dull on Saturday. London discounts are again higher at 3 13/16.

The Bills were quoted at 1s. 4 9/32d. three months; and at 1s. 4 7/16d. six months. Telegraphic transfers stood at 1s. 4 1/32d. on demand, notes being mentioned at 1s. 4 1/16d.

Government Paper was sold at Rs. 96-2 to Rs. 96-3 for cash and at Rs. 96-4 forward.

An upward movement is anticipated in these investments.

Activity and firmness are still the predominating features of the coal share market where there is a keen enquiry for stocks which few months ago were regarded as almost worthless. Messrs. H. V. Low and Company have inaugurated the system of paying ad interim dividends and this is likely to make the shares of coal concerns under their agency popular with the investing public.

In the Calcutta Cotton market there is but little forward enquiry, merchants, who bought largely as a speculative venture, are unloading at a loss. Dhooties are steady and lighter whites are selling well at prices which were originally quoted ten or twelve days ago. Yarns are lifeless, small lots only being purchased for immediate requirements. The stocks held in the bazar and in merchants, godowns are factors which check any forward enquiries on an extensive scale.

The remarkable rise in the price of Burmese timber is having a serious effect locally. Scantling teak has increased in value from Rs. 180 to Rs. 250 per ton and first class teak logs selected in India from Rs. 140 to Rs. 200. The increasing demands from Australia and South Africa, which indent lagel yon Burma for their timber, are mentioned among the reasons given for this extraordinary increase.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

EXPENSES FOR TIGER SHOOTING.

In the house of Commons on April 29, Mr. Falle asked the Prime Minister if he could say when the members of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service would return from India to this country, and if he could say if any salary in addition to their salaries as members of this House had been or is to be paid these gentlemen, and if any travelling allowances are being given.

Mr. Lloyd George. I understand that the members of the Royal Commission are expected to return to England on May 2nd. Those who were appointed in this country receive no salary, but have been granted during their absence from England a subsisting allowance, in addition to the actual cost of locomotion.

Mr. Cooper asked whether they had got travelling expenses when they were engaged in tiger shooting. No answer was returned.

Mr. McCallum Scott asked whether the practice in the case of this Commission differed from that of other commissions.

Mr. Lloyd George: No, we have simply followed the usual practice.

Copaiba and santal are out of date. Take Methyloids, the latest and most certain cure. They relieve pain, check the discharge and give visible results in 3 hours.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R.
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,705
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6 %	66½
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	6¼ o/o	12-12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	31
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15. ..	..	6¾	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	6¾ o/o	12½
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	67½
Standard Bank Rs. 50..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: ..			
(Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15.	do.	10 o/o	18
Punjab National Bk..		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank ..	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £12 A ..	..	7 o/o	£21
£12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£873¾
Eastern Bank, Ld. £ 4	New	5 o/o	87XD
National Bank of India £ 12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc. ..	May-Oct.	25	840XD	
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	75	
Rerar Manufacturing. ..	..	..	100	
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..	246½	
Bo Dying and M. Co.. ..	..	30	725XD	
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	530XD	
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	265XD	
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	2135XD	
Ch. ia ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	7·0	
Ch of Silk ..	..	20	435	
Colaba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,452½	
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440	
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190	
Coorla ..	April	40	710XD	
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep.	5	113¾	
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	300	
David ..	May-Nov.	20	495	
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	185	
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	485XD	
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep.	..	145	
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	813½	
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,620	
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	365	
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450	
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep.	45	669	
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15	475	
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325	
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	105	
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	102½XD	
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40.	460XD	
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025	
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	150	
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190	
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6¾	147½	
Jeevanji Baloo ..	May	16	440	
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290	
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec	25	900	
Khatao ..	May-Nov	45	1,335	
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug	25	770	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60	1,330XD	
Madhowji Dharamsi..	June-Dec	75	1,445	
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60	2,650	
Manockjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,170	
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.	100	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200	
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	360	
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9	259	
New City of Bombay..	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,065	
Phoenix ..	Jan.-July.	7½	148½ D	
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390	
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.	100	
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50	810X D	
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35	4,200	
Sholapore ..	June-Dec.	250	4,900	
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..	40	
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1,295	
Sun ..	Oct.	..	127½	
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15	220	
Swan ..	Nov O	12½	285	
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	50	1,680XD	
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1 415	
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.	200	
Vishnu Cotton {C.	..	Nil.	450	
{P.	..	Nil.	625	
Western India ..	Sept.	45	600	
Mysore Spinning ..	..	..	240	

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	6½	679
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug	6o/o	137
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July	4	98
Dhond Baramati Rs.60		4 o/o	78
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	121
Sind Light Rys. Ld.— Rs. 50. ..	June-Dec	7	138
Tapti valley Railway Co. ..	Apl.-Aug	7½	59·13/4
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	133½

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar ..	May	300	4,800
Albert Kurrachee ..	Nov.	45	500
Bruil's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	62½	120
The Bellery Press ..	Dec.	13	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Fort ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	125
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8½	127½
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7½	132¼
Khangaum ..	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	20
Munmar Manufg ..	Aug	12½	235
New East Indian ..	Sept.	78	910
New Mofussil Co. ..	Nov.	50	865
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	52
New Prince of Wales..	do.	45	750
Rind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	235
Valkarl, U. P. Ld. ..	Sept.	40	695
Vardwan G. P. ..	..	12	125

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co..	Oct.-May	10	155
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 25 ..	August	Nil.	12
Samankua ..	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay Bath ..	June	6	35
Badham Pile ..	..	7	98
Baroda Tram Co. ..	Jan.-Aug	..	50
Bo. Burma T. Corpr..	..	15	635
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld. ..	F. O. Feb.-Aug	..	173
Bombay Ice Manufg..	H. yearly	3	194
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	Rs. 2	23
Bo. Land and Building	..	40	400
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	O. Mar.-Sep. P. Sep.-Oct.	30 5	247½ 283½
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	April	6 %	29 XD
City of Bombay Building Co. ..	..	20%	450
Delhi Flour ..	Dec.-Jne	30 H.yr.	120
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50.	Sep.	8	300
Indian Mcntle. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20. ..	..	30	20
Indian Cotton Oil Company	O Old 100 New Issue 25 P 50	Dec.	1½ .. .. ..
John Roberts & Co. ..	March.	7 %	51
Jost's Fans Supply Co. Rs. 50. ..	Oct.-July	13	230
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175 ..	July.	10 %	50
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75. ..	do.	12½	180
Marks & Co. ..	July	8	107½ 101
Marsland Price Co. O.	..	..	100 nom
Marsland Price Co. P.	..	Nil.	71
Napier Hotel Co. ..	..	7 %	25
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50. ..	May	20 %	350
Phillips & Co. ..	July	Rs. 3½	35
Port Canning Co. ..	Sep.	40	825
Shivrajpur Synd, etc..	..	10 %	20½
Shivrajpur Debs. ..	..	8 %	505
Sidar Car'bic G's. Co. ..	..	..	95
Soundy & Co. ..	Mar.-Aug	..	40 nom
Tata Iron Steel Co. {O. 600 D. P. 600	Jan & July	Nil.	101½ 224 175
Tata Hydro Electric ..	..	4 %	932½ 925
Thacker & Co. ..	..	20 %	212
Telephone Co. ..	May.	Rs. 2½	62XD
Treacher & Co. ..	July.	Rs. 15	485

—Buyer S—Seller Nom.—Nominal price CD—Cum-dividend XD—Ex-dividend.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 17th.

S. S. Linga	Butler	Karachi May 15.
S. S. Bullmouth	Hill	Balik Papan Apl. 24.
S. S. Ocean	Christiansen	Calcutta May 5.
S. S. Warturn	Krull	Calcutta May 6.

DEPARTURES.

May 17.

S. S. Persia	Bradshaw	London
S. S. Lightening	Crockston

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

LONDON MARKETS.

THE MONEY POSITION.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 2.

Silver has been firm over here; fractionally above 28d. per ounce. The immediate cause has been of course the signing of the Chinese loan, and although the market got a slight shock from the reported attitude of the House of Representatives, not much seriousness was attched to it on consideration. It was felt that this was merely the sensitive dignity of a new chamber. There was a certain amount of "bear" covering, apart from legitimate purchases to account for the rise. London looks to supplying China with funds and materials to a considerable extent for railway enterprises. The unfortunate development in the Balkans has not only prevented any suggestion of a further reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount, but has also caused both Berlin and Paris to stand firm on their official quotations. In the German capital however money is becoming much more plentiful, and short loans have been going as cheap as 3½ per cent. In France the cash position is steadily improving. The return of the Bank of France shows that the note circulation exceeds the cash in hand by about seventy millions. Last year at this time the excess was about forty-eight millions. These figures give some idea of the extent to which cash is still being hoarded in France—hoardings that are not likely to find their way back to the market until some definite assurance is given regarding the international political position. There is not much to disturb our own money market at the moment, for the Brazillian loan is not likely to result in the shipping of much actual gold to that country, while, although the proceeds of the loan that Japan has negotiated in Paris are being remitted to London, the operation merely involves a transfer of credit, no gold being sent from Paris here.

A LUCKY HOLIDAY.

Thursday of this week was May day, an annual holiday on the Stock Exchange. And fortunate it was on this occasion, for the sudden development of a difficult situation on the Continent would probably have thrown markets completely off their balance. As it was members had time to reflect and took matters comparitively quietly on their return to business on Friday morning. At the time of writing matters are a little calmer on the more reasonable attitude of the King of Montenegro. It can at least be said that whatever happens politically the market has prepared itself for the worst, there being practically no account open either way. A reaction on recent strength has characterised the Home Railway market, such shares as Gt. Northern deferred and Gt. Central preferred having reacted notably on their recent speculative rise. In no case, however, has the fall been serious, a fact which goes to show that purchases in most cases have been by way of serious investment. The Home Railway market is the least likely to be seriously affected by Balkan troubles, except in so far as monetary conditions are concerned.

There is no question that the great influence in Wall Street, and an adverse influence it has proved, is the tariff reform movement. However good it may be for America in the long run, at the moment large interests are threatened. It must also be borne in mind that the recent "bull" position was largely built up in the hope of a settlement of European troubles and consequent buying of American shares by Berlin, Paris and London. On the other hand there has been a good deal of "ursine" work in New York. Some day I shall have something to say of the purely speculative atmosphere that characterises all business in Wall Street, where gambling is a science such as is not understood over here. Under Wall Street influence Yankee Rails in London are sick, though here again depression is not of a really serious nature.

Canadian Pacifics have naturally proved sensitive to the international flurry and the weakness of Yankees, but holders must not be frightened by these temporary relapses and must remember that the stock has been known to dip lower than 230 on war scares during the current year.

There has not been much sign of that activity and rise in South African shares which we have been promised. No doubt those behind the scenes will wait till real settlement characterises European politics before making a move. In other sections some little interest has occurred in Copper shares, though even here the tone has been weak, Paris being directly responsible for falls on such shares as Rs. 10 Tintos.

MEXICO'S EXCHANGE TROUBLES.

The troubles of the Mexican Government in dealing with Exchange are of peculiar interest to India where much the same conditions exist. Steady exchanges are essential to both for good trade: indeed this is a rule to most countries. Both Mexico and India are indebted to outside capital for successful development, and the history of past silver currency with the subsequent determination to hold this internal currency on a par with gold is characteristic of each. The intimate relations between England and your Country make the steadying of Exchange comparitively easy by the selling of drafts and telegraphic transfers by the Indian Council or a converse policy. The gold output of Mexico has recently been within the neighbourhood of five million pounds. Hitherto it has been found profitable to export this in settlement of debts, so that although for the last eight years Mexico has been on a gold basis, there has existed the imminent danger of the country being reduced to silver currency and consequent exchanges adverse to her trade. Mexico has discovered that the mere possession of her gold mint does not ensure the retention of the yellow metal either before or after coinage. Therefore has the Government passed a law placing a tax of ten per cent. upon the export of gold from the country and has appointed "The Commission of Exchange and Coinage" in order to purchase at par all gold tendered for that purpose without attempting to make a profit and to allow such gold to leave the country free of tax if considered advisable. Drafts can be issued by the Commission on Government account, in order to steady exchange in case of need.

Lord Ribblesdale at the meeting of the Balaghat pointed with pride to a strong financial position. The balance of liquid assets amounted at the end of last year to £30,723 and the value of materials and stores at the mine was estimated at £6,521. Apart from these the Company holds shares in the Anantapur Gold Field, Ltd., and the Jibutal Gold Mines of Anantapur., Ltd., the North Anantapur Gold Mines and the Kolar Mines Power Station. These together are valued at £8,599, while the market valuation is £11,000. It is quite likely that Lord Ribblesdale was right in his anticipation that there would be an appreciation in the value of these assets. The net profits of the Balaghat for the year amounted to £2.505 an increase of over £1,200 on the preceding year. This is after deducting the £3,294 royalty to the Mysore Government.

THE STEEL MARKET.

At the 44th annual meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute, Mr. Andrew Lamberton of Coatbridge read a most interesting paper. He said the Steel Works all over the world were practically full of work, so that the British steel maker was not affected seriously by American and German competition. But the inevitable ebb in the tide of prosperity was sure to set in, and then the struggle for Britain's share of the business of the world would be keener than they had ever experienced. To meet that our steel workers would have a very difficult problem to face, as the conditions in this country were widely different from those in America and Germany. Those who had visited these countries and seen the Steel Works there, could not fail to have been impressed with the constant endeavour to carry out the principle of specialisation for the sole purposes of enabling them to produce cheaply and keep their plant running to its full capacity.

SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD MINES.

Recently I have pointed out the probability of activity and higher prices in that section of the Stock Exchange devoted to South African Gold Mines. With the exception of Brakpan, a newly developed property whose £1 shares stand at about £4¼, I have refrained from recommending purchases. This for excellent reasons. It is true that a powerful Syndicate has been arranged to support the market and that, providing political circumstances warrant the support of Paris and Berlin, activity and enhanced quotations are likely to ensue. But even if one was inclined to recommend speculative purchases for the rise, India is too far away for that kind of market dealing; and viewed from any other point of view I think the average share in the Kaffir circus is at a sufficiently high level. In buying mining shares for investment, people must bear in mind that they are sharing in an industry whose assets are always on the decrease. Even in the case of the Brakpan, the approximate life of the mine is only estimated at 22 years, and although the chances in this case are that the life is understimated and that annual profits will increase, investors must take into consideration machinery expenses and the sinking fund that the sound purchaser of mining shares forms for himself. On the basis of the last dividend the Brakpan yields 9¼ at present price, and even if the investor retains 4¼ per cent. as a sinking fund, he barely gets his capital back at the end of the mine's estimated life. The Ferreira Deep at 3 9/16ths yields 14 per cent., but the estimated life of the mine is only 7 years. Here are a few of the leading mining shares of the Rand with the estimated life of the mine and yield on shares at present prices estimated on the last dividend declaration.

	Life Years	Yield. P.c.
Brakpan	22	9¼
City Deep	25	7
Crown Mines	41	7¼
East Rand Prop.	31-43	8⅝
Ferreira Deep	7	14
Meyer and Charlton	16	10¼
Modderfontein B.	52	9¾
New Modderfontein	20	8¾
Randfontein Central	-	7
Simmer and Jack	10	19
Van Ryn	14	11⅜
Witwatersraud Deep	12	9

BRITAIN'S TRADE POSITION.

The cheery optimism with which our trade position is referred to by politicians and writers is not always shared by those who look beneath the surface. Substantial figures taken in the bulk and plenty of employment are well enough in their way, but when we come to individual industries we find Britain losing her proud place among the commercial nations of the world. Iron and steel statistics for the first three months of 1913 are disappointing, even ominous. They shew that our export trade has fallen off to the extent of 100,000 tons, while we have had to pay for 140,000 tons more of imports as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Of course it may be that the all influencing war in the Balkans accounted for the falling off in the demand abroad, but any comfort that may be drawn from such considerations are dashed to the ground when comparisons are made with Germany and America. In the last thirty years we have increased our annual production, measured in terms of pig-iron, from eight to ten million tons. Germany has increased hers from three millions to eighteen million tons, and the United States has increased hers from four million to nearly thirty million tons. Taking our figures for the first quarter of the current year we are importing steel and iron at the rate of nearly two-and-a-half million tons a year, and we ought to produce nearly the whole of this. From whatever point of view one regards the position it is inexcusable. We are a nation that cannot feed itself and we must pay for our living by our manufactures. Germany and America are not in that position. America has certainly the advantage of cheap fuel, in considering her iron and steel production. On the other hand the average cost of carriage of fuel to the furnace in the States is about four times as great as in England and in Germany nearly six times as great.

MALARIA IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It seems from the present operations of the Municipal authorities, that wells are the only breeding places for mosquitoes, and that the wells in Bombay, when filled up or hermetically closed, will drive away malaria out of Bombay. Twelve years back the Government authorities committed the same mistake by thinking that by the creation of the Improvement Trust (in spite of great opposition from the people, and without giving due consideration to the inconveniences and hardships that would result from it), they would be able to root plague out of Bombay. The experience of time has shown that the creation of the Trust is a great failure except in the work it did in beautifying some parts of the city, for the benefit of special classes of people, at the cost of the public money. Not only did it fail in driving plague out of the city during these last twelve years, it has not been able to improve the sanitary condition of the city, in comparison with the heavy expenses it has incurred or even check the epidemic of cholera in the city.

Can the Municipal authorities guarantee that by filling up of wells or closing them hermetically they will drive away the so-called epidemic of malaria? If not, why not at once do away with the special staff for malaria, which in reality does no work beneficial to the public. The present work of the malaria staff can be very well managed by a low paid staff instead of the present highly paid special staff, and thus a great deal of the ratepayers' money will be saved, and can very well be utilised for the improvement of insanitary parts of the city which require immediate attention at the hands of the Municipal authorities.

May I take the liberty to ask the Municipal authorities: Did not the wells and tanks exist long ago, before the out-break of malaria as an epidemic? If they existed why was malaria not prevalent to such an extent as it is now? It seems then that other conditions must have been created for the growth of Anopheline mosquitoes, and those conditions are no other than the bad state of the drains and the insanitary conditions of some parts of the city. If these things are removed there is every guarantee, not only of malaria being rooted out of the city but also of the many other diseases that prevail in the city.

The special staff for malaria is very active in forcing private owners of wells and tanks, to cover up or close their wells hermetically, failing which they are dragged into courts of law. At the same time the special staff does not force the two railway companies in the city, to fill up the ditches of stagnant water along the sides of the railway lines within the town and island of Bombay. Nor does it do anything to improve the bad condition of Municipal drains. Are the ditches of stagnant water along the railway lines in the opinion of the Municipal authorities free from mosquito larvæ and do the railway companies not become liable to be proceeded against under section 381 of the Municipal Act? How will the co-called object of the Municipal authorities be gained, when such things which are greater sources of nature to the people, are allowed to remain, during the existence of the special staff for malaria, for these years, when vigorous efforts are being made on the other hand, to close wells which really in no way constitute a nuisance and danger to health?

Are not the gully traps, catch pits, cesspools and Municipal open drains near Duncan and Fergusson Roads, and in the other parts of the city, great factors in the creation of mosquitoes? Instead of removing these important factors for the cause of malaria and other diseases, the Municipality has taken up the wrong step of closing wells, which are very useful to the people during the present short supply of water.

The Municipality ought at least to take a lesson from the failures of the costly experiment of the Trust carried out in haste by demolishing houses, to drive away plague and as recommended by the Imperial Scientific Institute of London and by the Central Scientific Committee of the Imperial Malaria Conference held in 1909, and request the people to plant Basil trees (Ocimum Sanctum) which the Hindus from times immemorial have been planting around their houses and consider them sacred on account of their important properties, which have been admitted by the great scientists of the day. Has the closings of hundreds of wells really helped in driving away the so-called malaria epidemic in Bombay during these many years?

Yours, etc.

S. D. N.

CURRENT TOPICS IN MADRAS.

THE DOG DAYS.

MORE RAILWAY TROUBLES.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, May 16.

We are in the midst of our "dog" days" when the mercury in the thermometer keeps crawling about above the 100 degree mark, and our most exciting diversion is to discover each day, from the Observatory reports, what the maximum has been and whether there is a chance of reaching our record, which, I believe, is 113 degree. One blessing about our dog-days is that the worst is over very soon, and acute discomfort disappears the moment the sea-breeze sets in. As a rule this is about midday, or a little after. It is only when this tempering breeze does not set in, but the land breeze, like a blast from a fiery furnace, continues day and night, that we Madrassis would be willing to change our climate for the more humid conditions of Bombay or Calcutta. But whether the sea-breeze sets in punctually or not, the dog-days are not conducive to revelling in work; the grey matter in what we call our brains refuses to do its duty, and as we hie homewards in the afternoon, each man as he regards his fellows begins to get a fair understanding of what jaded means and looks like. I saw a man the other day whom the vulgar but popular description "a chewed string" fitted to a nicety. But he was a new hand and had been overdoing it and was beginning to realise with startled comprehension that hard work and hard play are not the most approved health tonics on a Madras May day. The Government and all who can possibly follow in their train are comfortably ensconced on the hills; the missionaries are fleeing to Kodaikanal and Coonoor and salving their consciences for the wholesale desertion of their flocks by holding Missionary Conferences and Conventions for the deepening of spiritual life on the breezy heights of the Nilgiris and Pulneys. A new Governor generally brings to Ootacamund a greater influx of visitors than usual. This, I am informed, is the case this year, and the Ootacamund season promises to be gayer and more successful than it has been for some time past. Sir Arthur Lawley and his family were too devoted to hunting to take much interest in anything else and the social life of the station suffered greatly in consequence; Lord Carmichael was not Governor long enough to have had an Ooty season and Sir Murray Hammick was naturally only marking time.

THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

Recently the "Madras Mail" published a memorial that the guards and brakesmen on the South Indian Railway contemplate presenting to the Hon'ble Mr. A. Muirhead, the Agent of the South Indian Railway, demanding increased wages, allowances and better conditions of life for a loyal and hardworking body of railway men. I have reason to know that the Agent of the Railway is not too pleased at hearing of this movement for the first time through the medium of the Press, and it is very likely also that the men themselves are not very gratified to have their action prematurely disclosed. They had intended completing their case and securing for it as much support as possible from those concerned before presenting it to the Agent. From enquiries I have made, however, I learn that the text of the memorial already published is genuine enough, and that there is a good deal of dissatisfaction existing. From what I can gather any success that may be secured by concerted action is likely to be discounted by divided counsels among the men concerned. All seem to agree that they are underpaid, but none seem to agree as to what is a fair wage for the work they perform. Some think that the demands put forward in the draft memorial are much too extravagant, while others believe in opening their mouths as wide as possible in the hope that they will get something, if not all they ask. In this case, the memorialists intend dong all they can directly with the Agent, and only seking the intervention of Mr. Rogers and his Society if they fail.

THE SERVANT PROBLEM.

When we read about the bother that is being made in Calcutta over the servant question, we shake hands with ourselves in hearty congratulation that we are not troubled the same way here. The Madrassi servant still has a reputation, and the best of it is, that the best of them stay at home, despite temptations to go to other nations. Many years ago I had a gem of a "boy," quiet, quick, self-reliant in an emergency, and a demon to work. He came to me one sad day and tendered his resignation, offering to forfeit his salary due if I could dispense with him at once. It transpired that he was going to South Africa as a hotel waiter. More recently I had an application from a friend in Calcutta to send him a complete staff of house-servants. I did so, and for a long time afterwards I was worried by similar requests on behalf of friend's friends. Needless to say I did not "rise." I am not a believer in removing the Madrassi "boy's" foot from his native heath. It spoils him completely. The worst servant in India is undoubtedly the Madrassi who has taken to wandering afar in search of employment. He has been spoilt by globe-trotters and commercial travellers who pay big wages, and he can never be tempted to return to the settled life and moderate wages of his native town. Last year a bachelor colleague of mine went home and asked me to find a job for his boy while he was away. I got him a job in a chummery in which I was staying. Before a month was out, he was quietly running that chummery as a butler. A fortnight before his master returned he announced his intention of leaving the chummery and returning to his master, and an offer of Rs. 20 a month instead of Rs. 13 he was receiving from his master was not sufficient to undermine his loyalty! A day or two ago my own boy asked for a couple of hours' leave between 5 and 7 in the afternoon to attend some wedding festivities, handing me in proof of his statement a printed card, strictly *de rigueur*, demanding the presence of "Mr. Madurai Pillay, Esq." at this function. (Truly education is making strides in this benighted Presidency!) He received the necessary permission, and at 5 p.m. precisely "Mr. Madurai Pillay, Esq." left the house dressed in spotless white to attend the wedding festivities. At 8 o'clock he was in attendance at dinner, without the slightest indication that he had been enjoying himself well, but not wisely. Two hours' leave meant to him just that period and no more. I daresay there are black sheep among them, but in a life of nearly a quarter of a century in this city I have come across very few budmashes, and that judging by the complaints in the Calcutta papers, is what the great majority of Calcutta servants are. I was in Calcutta some ten years go for a few months and hired a Mahomedan boy for something more than I was giving my butler here. He was more impudent, dirtier and more useless than a Madras dog-boy, and that is saying a lot.

FIRE NEAR CLOTH MARKET.

DAMAGE RS. 40,000.

Very great confusion was caused among the shop-keepers and other Hindu traders who have their pehdis in and near the Mulji's Jetha Market on Saturday afternoon at half-past one o'clock, when one Topidass Karsondass, a mehta in the employ of Jekisondass Jagjiwandass, a dealer in velvet, raised an alarm of fire in a house adjoining the market and belonging to one Chhaganlal Maganlal Thaveri.

The building had three upper floors and a ground floor, which was occupied by Jekisondass. The first floor was rented to a cap merchant named Nagji Pragji; the second floor was in the occupation of a broker Babu Ramkishen by name who had his family living with him there including an old blind woman, aged about eighty-five years. The landlord resided on the third floor, occupying the rear-half portion of the building.

Smoke was first noticed on the first floor and on an alarm being raised, all the tenants rushed out and the fire appliances of the market were brought on the scene, but they were quickly followed by the Municipal fire-engines from Bhuleshwar, Babula Tank, Byculla, Mandvi, Fort and Gowlia Tank, all of which played on the fire and the adjoining houses, which seemed to be in danger, and brought the fire under control within half an hour.

While the brigade men were pouring water on the fire, one of the police officers present brought out the old blind woman on the second floor who was left there with the assistance of a Parsi gentleman.

The contents of the house were totally destroyed by fire and water as well as the wooden framework of the building, the damage thus caused being estimated at Rs. 40,000, which is said to be covered by insurance.

The cause of the fire is not yet ascertained.

SOLDIER DROWNED AT CAWNPORE

A Cawnpore correspondent writes to the "Indian Daily Telegraph": The 19th Battery R. F. A., Cawnpore, were swimming horses in the Ganges last week. At the spot where the horses entered, there is a strong current, and the horses did not take the water tamely and, during the scuffle, Driver Chase received a kick in the chest, and sank. Several attempts were made to rescue him, till the officer in-charge prevented the men diving in again as he was afraid some of them might be carried under by the swift current. Some Indian professional divers were sent for, and, after a couple of hours, they recovered the body. At the enquiry, the doctor who examined the body, said the deceased had only one lung, and that he had been kicked, slightly, over this lung, which had knocked the breath out of him, and as he went under, the lung filled with water, and that kept him down.

Purchased in 1892 from a private company for £35,000, the Rhyl municipal gas undertaking is now valued at £70,000. Although faced with the competition of municipal electric light, the gas works have contributed £20,000 in relief of the rates.

Leave the office with a headache and go home? Don't do it—take Stearns' Headache Cure before you leave and you will arrive home in a pleasant mood.

SIR SYED AHMED AND HIS WORK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Time is a slow but sure arbiter of the worth of men: and only those can earn an indubitable right to the homage of posterity, who have passed the stern test imposed by it. It is thus that the late Sir Syed Ahmed has at last come by his own. It was his misfortune—one might almost say his privilege—to have been in his lifetime at once denounced by his co-religionists and distrusted by his fellow-countrymen. But of him, as of other martyrs to great causes, can it most truly be said that he achieved his greatest success when most alone and least believed in. He was the bold pioneer who first led the attack against the forces of ignorant bigotry and supersitious lethargy: and before he laid down his arms, the battle had been fought and won. And at the present day there is no Muslim household throughout the length and breadth of India wherein his name is not cherished with the feeling of reverent gratitude. Of his political teaching, —which had been twisted and misunderstood by some of his followers for reasons of their own—this much onl ymay be said that thus misinterpreted, it led to the long and weary wandering in that wilderness out of which the Muslims have only just emerged. Nevertheless, now that the dust of controversy is laid, no impartial critic will find it easy to gainsay the fact that, labouring as they were then under a most serious educational disadvantage, the Muslims could not have reasonably expected to keep abreast of their more advanced Hindu brethren. Thus, at the worst, Sir Syed Ahmed's policy was one of caution merely. He never, so far as we can judge from his numerous speeches and writings, advocated or laid down, as a law of the Medes, any definite policy that the Hindus and the Muslims should, for all time to come, work on separate and antagonistic lines. Rather was it not he who proclaimed in those immortal words of his that "the Hindus and Muslims were like the two eyes of a beautiful maiden?"

In view, therefore, of a pronounced conviction such as this, it is surely difficult to understand how the suicidal policy of separatism could have come to be associated with the great name of Sir Syed Ahmed. Yet what greater testimony can there be to the true meaning of his work than the fact that most of the pioneers of the movement for inter-communal co-operation are those who clung to the best traditions of Sir Syed and that the majority which carried the day at the memorable Lucknow meeting of the Muslim League of December and March last was composed of the alumni of the College which he established and nourished?

This naturally leads us to the monumental work of his life which also happens to be the greatest constructive achievement of Muslim India. He was the first to perceive that education was not only the prime necessity for the political existence of the Muslims but also the only sure means which would lead to their ultimate co-operation with the Hindus. Time alone has shown that Sir Syed Ahmed by his constructive work at Aligarh has proved himself to be not only the greatest Indian Muslim of the last century but also one of the greatest benefactors of India. And, in fact, no Muslim did a greater service to the Hindus; for he educated his co-religionists and thereby made them worthy and capable of working hand in hand with the Hindus, for the common ideal.

Though it is true that the only fitting memorial to him is the institution which he founded and his best reward the gratitude of the rising generation of educated Muslims, it was surely meet that by this time the Indian Muslims should have in some other way perpetuated his memory in recognition of his eminent services to the country. It is, however, gratifying to note that, though late, a movement has already been started in Calcutta to further this object. We trust, however, that any memorial that is proposed will, before long, take some better form than an annual dinner and besides being of a representative character should also be worthy of the community whose destiny he guided and of the country he served.

Yours etc.,

A. MOSLEM.

Bombay, May 18.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS STOLEN.

A sensational theft of official documents is reported from Writers' Building, Calcutta, says the "Englishman."

It appears that Mr. A. C. Ghosh, Superintendent of Sericulture, Berhampore, who is at present on deputation to Calcutta, went to the office of the Director of Agriculture at Writers' Building last Saturday. Before entering the office, Mr. Ghosh entrusted his peon with a parcel of files and instructed him to wait on the verandah.

The peon while waiting seems to have fallen asleep. When he awoke after a while, he found that the parcel had disappeared, as also his umbrella. Mr. Ghosh returned to his peon shortly afterwards, and was informed of the fate of the official documents. A search was immediately made, but the missing files could not be traced.

The documents in question were wrapped up in a cloth, and apparently the parcel was mistaken for something valuable.

Lady Anglesey has consented to become the first president of a "ladies campaign" which has been instituted in connection with the building fund of the University College of North Wales.

LORD HARDINGE'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The Lord Hardinge Birthday Celebration Committee which was formed in Bombay on the 8th inst. have, at their first meeting held on the 12th inst., resolved to carry out, in a suitable manner, provided the necessary funds are forthcoming, the wish so touchingly expressed by her Excellency Lady Hardinge who desires that the children in the country should be given an opportunity to share her great joy on the occasion of the birthday of His Excellency Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy of India, which falls on the 20th of June next. There are, at the lowest computation, 50,000 children in the various primary and middle Schools in Bombay numbering about 500; and to entertain such a large number of children in the city it is estimated that a sum of Rs. 15,000 will be required. The Entertainment will take the form of a gathering in each school on that day which will be a holiday for the children, when they will first sing songs specially composed for the celebration in their own language; they will then be addressed in their own vernacular on the significance of the day; portraits of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge, specially printed for the occasion on art paper will be distributed to each child as a souvenir; and lastly, sweetmeats will be presented to each child.

There is only a month for the Committee to make the necessary arrangements for such a large undertaking; but the Committee feel confident that the public of Bombay will heartily co-operate with them in their efforts to make this Celebration worthy of their great city. Those who feel interested in this work are earnestly requested to help the cause either by sending their contribution, or collecting subscriptions for the Children's Entertainment Fund for which printed subscription forms will be supplied, or by being a volunteer in the organization of Committee's work.

The work of collection which is the most urgent part of the Committee's programme, is specially rendered difficult this time owing to the fact that a large number of the leading citizens of Bombay have gone out to the Hill-stations. But considering the smallness of the amount needed and the character of the work for which it is required it is hoped that the public of Bombay—rich as well as poor—will send in their mite promptly and will mark their sympathy with a movement that is sure to introduce an element of joy and freshness in the life of the poor children of the city in association with the thought of their Excellencies' providential escape. Subscriptions should be sent to the Secretaries or Treasurer of the Lord Hardinge Birthday Celebration Committee, 89, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay (Telephone No. 466). All Communications should be sent to the Secretaries to the above address.—Yours, etc.,

STANLEY REED,
FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY,
R. P. MASANI,
PURSHOTUMDAS THAKORDAS,
GOPAL KRISHNA DEVADHAR,
Honorary Secretaries.

List of subscribers of the Lord Hardinge Birthday Celebration Committee's Fund:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Sons.	500	0	0
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.	500	0	0
Royal Opera House.	200	0	0
The Hon. Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Bandra.	200	0	0
Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas.	100	0	0
Messrs. Morarji Gokuldas and Co.	100	0	0
The Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani.	100	0	0
Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey.	100	0	0
Mr. Cawasji Jehangir.	100	0	0
The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas	100	0	0
Messrs. Bennett Colman and Co. "Times of India."	100	0	0
Sir Dorab J. Tata.	100	0	0
Justice Lalubhai A. Shah.	50	0	0
The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta.	50	0	0
Mr. Damordas G. Sukhadwalla.	50	0	0
Mr. Vrijbhukandas Atmaram.	50	0	0
Mr. A. J. Bilimoria.	25	0	0
Mr. Bhogilal Virchand Deepchand.	25	0	0
Mr. Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar.	25	0	0
Dr. Stanley Reed.	25	0	0
Below Rs. 5 (through Mr. E. Platt) as per Re. Book No. 1.	20	8	0
Mr. R. P. Masani.	20	0	0
Mr. J. M. Framji Patel.	20	0	0
The Indian Social Reformer....	20	0	0
Mr. Hanoraj Pragji Thakursey.	15	0	0
Mr. R. G. Navalkar.	10	0	0
Mr. K. M. Javeri.	10	0	0
Mr. D. G. Dalvi.	10	0	0
Mr. D. E. Wacha.	10	0	0
Mr. D. Kashinath.	10	0	0
The Servants of India Society, Bombay Branch.	5	0	0
Prof. N. G. Velinkar.	5	0	0
G. G. C/o Advocate of India...	5	0	0
Mr. A. C. Webb.	5	0	0
Mr. A. L. Comen.	5	0	0
Mr. A. J. Miles, Bombay Gazette.	5	0	0
Miss A. I. Bilimoria.	5	0	0
Total	2580	0	0

BHISTI MOHOLLA MURDER CASE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavale, acting fourth Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Saunderson charged Issa Cassim, a Kathiwad Mahomedan, with the murder of one Ebrahim Mahomed and with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Hazrabai.

The facts of case have been reported in Saturday's issue of the "Chronicle."

The accused, it is alleged, ran amok on Thursday night and stabbed the two victims, while they were taking their meals.

Mr. Saunderson applied for ten days' remand to enable the police to make further enquiries.

His Worship remanded the accused in police custody till the 27th instant.

Five women have been appointed on the St. Peter's (Tiverton) Church Council.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE.

Established under the Chairmanship of

THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

Capital Rs. 50,00,000. Subscribed Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital Rs. 5,00,000.

Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Best Terms to Best Workers.

Absolute Security to Policyholders.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

This is the first and only Insurance Coy. of its kind accepting both Fire & Life business.

INFLUENTIAL & EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED IN UNREPRESENTED PARTS OF INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

For terms and further information apply to

RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., *Secretaries.*

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LD.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, on 21st December 1911.)

Authorised Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	"	30,00,000
Called Up Capital	"	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	"	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	"	1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS : 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS : 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum Rates shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progres or the first year:—

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April	"	24,77,000
31st July	"	52,35,000
31st December	"	1,04,00,000

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected at ⅛ per cent commission. Detailed rules and other particulars on application.

HEAD OFFICE :—Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENCIES :—Calcutta, Delhi, Amritsar and Karachi.

Manager :—S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London.)

AERTEX CELLULAR CLOTHING.

FOR

HEALTH—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

AERTEX CELLULAR is composed of small cells in which air is always enclosed, forming a protective layer to the skin ; while owing to the ventilated structure of the clothing, any surplus heat and perspiration can readily escape.

NEGLIGE SHIRTS	6 for	Rs.	24
DRESS SHIRTS	6 "	Rs.	33
UNDERWEAR Per Suit		Rs.	5

AGENTS for GENUINE CELLULAR.

IF UNABLE TO CALL, WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BOOK, QUOTING *this paper.*

Asquith & Lord Ltd.

MEN'S OUTFITTERS,

BOMBAY.

THE

Bombay Chronicle.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly	Rs. 20.
Half-Yearly	Rs. 11
Quarterly	Rs. 6.

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly	Rs. 30.
Half-Yearly	Rs. 16.
Quarterly	Rs. 9.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office:—BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. As.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

The Manager,

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Medows Street.

FORT, BOMBAY.

FREE OF COST.

CARTONS CONTAINING:—

Sample Tins of "Nestle" Brand Condensed Milk, "Nestle" Milk Food, "Kohler's" Pure Soluble Cocoa, "Nestle" Nut Milk Chocolate on receipt of 4 anna stamp to defray postage and packing.

(Without "Nestle" Milk Food sample 3 anna stamp only.) Application to

"B. C.," P. O. Box 333, BOMBAY.

258

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

JONES—April 29th, at Ootacamund, the wife of Arthur R. Jones, Kolar Gold Field, of a son.

LACE—On the 13th May, at Uplands Walten, the wife of E. W. Lace, P.W.D, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DICKSON—BENSON—On the 7th May, at Christ Church, Chittagong, by the Rev. H. T. Millett, Captain Egbert Dickson, 74th Punjabis, third son of the late Sir John Frederick Dickson, K.C.M.G., and Lady Dickson, and Ida Mary Benson, fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Benson, Balham, London.

DEATHS.

JAMES—Saturday, 17th May, 1913 at the J. J. Hospital, Robert Godwin James, Senior Stock Verifier, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay, aged 48 years. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing mother, children and relatives. Other papers please copy.

THOMPSON—On the 18th April, at Woking, Margaret Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Herbert Thompson, C.S.I., I.C.S., Burma.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

May 19th 1913.

CROMERIAN GLOOM.

Lord Cromer is very pessimistic about China, not to say the Eastern world in general. Turkey, Persia and China are strewn with the debris of paper constitutions. The epidemic of enthusiasm for exotic names and phrases is running its normal course. Lord Cromer is grieved to think that quacks should go about preaching that countries can be regenerated by shibboleths and that the character of nations can be altered by drawing up paper constitutions. T'ang, a leading Chinese Republican, according to a recent writer, "like all educated Chinese believes in the magic virtue of words and forms of government." Which provokes the following reflection in the mind of Lord Cromer: "And what poor, self-deluded T'ang is saying and thinking in Canton is said and thought daily by countless Ahmeds, Ibrahims, and Rizas in the bazaars of Constantinople, Cairo and Teheran!" Lord Cromer's contempt for "forms of government" is so great that he does not condescend to say why even Eastern peoples should not try to better their lot by sloughing off the effete systems and grinding tyrannies which have well-nigh destroyed their souls. He dwells largely, and quite inconsequentially, on the defects of Chinese character, lack of honesty and the essential virtue of personal integrity. These comprehensive indictments against a whole people are easy to make and difficult to answer. At any rate, they are largely discounted by the fact that those who so glibly draw them up have no personal knowledge of the things they talk about. That is so in Lord Cromer's case; for he relies on the authority of a gentleman who has written a book on China. This particular writer's competence to express an opinion, damaging to the character of 400 million human beings, is taken for granted because he has written a book of some 400 pages on China! The fact, of course, is that Western observers of Eastern things—even the most competent and well-intentioned of them—can but know a few of the people about whom they write books. Personal investigation is beset with innumerable difficulties. The writers are apt to rely almost exclusively on hearsay evidence tendered by Westerners who live mostly in the big towns and who have come into contact—more often than not competitive contact—with Chinese engaged in commercial pursuits. Much of the seamy side of social life comes into the view of Westerners living in the towns, and engaged in pursuits which compel them to associate with one particular class of people, whose one business in life is to obtain the best advantages for themselves out of every commercial transaction in which they engage with their Western customers. All the talk about "morality" in this connection, is the veriest moonshine; the Chinaman is just doing business, and the only morality applicable to the matter is the common morality of business the wide world over. Smith and Robertson drawing up a contract are not thinking of the Sermon on the Mount while they do a little higgling and haggling. But it seems to be the peculiar prerogative of the Christian merchant in Shanghai to be painfully pre-occupied about his customer's Confucianism and the extent to which this particular Chinaman has lost the ethical restraints of that sublime morality!

Lord Cromer's reading, or rather misreading, of the Chinese character has really nothing to do with the matter in question. Lord Cromer is perhaps quite capable of drawing up a constitution for a people possessed of all the essential virtues; but the trouble is that constitutions and forms of Government have to do with peoples not all perfect. If in England to-day a jury of eminent judges, philosophers and pro-consuls were empanelled and asked to pronounce upon the fitness of every man who has the franchise, not only from the point of view of intelligence but the possession of the essential virtues, the worshippers of the Mother of Parliaments would receive a great shock. Lord Cromer is not fair to the Eastern peoples, at whose efforts to improve their lot he elaborately sneers. Take China itself. What is fundamentally wrong with China is that outsiders will not leave her alone. She must recreate herself,—adapt herself to a changed world—or be destroyed. Full-fledged Republicans of the Sun-Yat-Sen type may be imbeciles, but they know—and they have repeatedly said so—that the existence of China is at stake. Be the evil political or economic, a great evil there is which must be eradicated, if the yellow man is to survive. Lord Cromer's prescription condemns the yellow man to death. Why? Simply because the eminent pro-consul has an aversion to a republican form of government and a philosophical contempt for Western shibboleths. The Chinese are polygamous, which added to excessive philo-progenitiveness, the result of ancestor-worship, has produced a highly-congested population. This reckless overbreeding is no doubt deplorable. But shall we call back the Manchus to Peking and tear up the mock-constitution, while an immense agitation is set on foot against the marriage of minors and polygamy? There is the alternative of emigration. Lord Cromer himself dismisses this as inadmissible because Europeans and Americans alike are so scared by the prospect of competing with Chinese cheap labour and the demoralisation consequent upon a large influx of Chinamen into their dominions. Lord Cromer justifies the exclusion of the Chinese on the ground of "might is right." Foreign emigration being out of the question, there remains the possibility of a thorough dispersion of the population over the wide tracts of China itself, the development of communications, and the extension of irrigation. Who is to do all this? Presumably the Chinese themselves acting through the agency of some Government of their own. But Lord Cromer has no faith in any form of Government for China, because the Chinese lack the essential virtue of honesty in the handling of public funds! It follows that the Chinese have no future, either at home or abroad, under a monarchical or republican form of Government.

Lord Cromer derives some consolation from the fact that the Chinese Republic may continue to exist by abrogating all republican principles and re-creating the old Mandarinate under a new name. That a British pro-consul should confess to a sneaking fondness for a Mandirinate in any form is regrettable, although understandable. But Lord Cromer has entirely failed to show why the Young Republic should prefer to be guided by his own prejudices rather than by what Chinamen in general think is good for themselves. His screed against republican China is lacking in sober judgment of a great movement among Eastern peoples to better their political lot. That that movement is not making headway is alleged to be a strong proof of their essential unfitness for representative government. How far the failure partial or complete, of representative government at Constantinople and Teheran was due to complications created by foreign jealousy or direct interference is a question upon which the peoples concerned have very decided opinions.

A UNIONIST GAIN.

Not much political significance attaches to the capture of the Newmarket seat by the Unionists. The tendency of the Turf, its patrons and those who earn their living by it, is to be Conservative, and it is quite a rare thing for a Liberal to represent the Newmarket division, where nearly every voter, if he is not directly connected with the great racing interests which keep the district prosperous, is indirectly dependent on them. It is, no doubt, quite true, as alleged by Mr. Nicholls that many of the voters were frightened by the rumour that the Government's land policy would involve the ploughing up of the race-course! Sir Charles Rose was able to capture the seat for the Liberals, because at the time he first put up he was regarded as a better sportsman than his opponent, and enjoyed a wide local popularity. His majority in 1910 was one short of 400 in a total poll of 9,173. This has now been changed into a Unionist majority of 851 in a poll of 9,651. This is not "the writing on the wall,"—the doom of Governments is not sounded from the Newmarket racing stables,—but in these barren days the Unionists may congratulate themselves on the gain of a vote, counting two on a division, and that they have penetrated the hitherto existing Liberal solidity of Cambridgeshire.

PINCHBECK HEROICS.

Sir Edward Carson has gone back to Belafst to resume his Pinchbeck heroics. Home Rule is to be resisted by force but that force will be used only in the last resort, and the circumstances under which the great army of Ulster would come into action must be left to himself and his colleagues—these matters could not be discussed in public. If Sir Edward Carson really wants to be taken seriously, and, if he is really preparing a "great army" for action, he had better be placed under proper restraint. But we doubt the sincerity of it all. Whether serious or not, however, Sir Edward Carson and his stalwarts will ultimately have to take account of the fact, that the cause they represent is only that of a minority not merely in Ireland, but in Ulster itself, and, even among those who believe in the cause, only a section are in sympathy with Sir Edward Carson's proposals for active rebellion. When, therefore, Sir Edward Carson says grandiloquently, "If necessary we would take over the whole Government of this community," it is as well to remember the very small number of people for whom he is entitled to speak.

SIR SYED AHMED.

The Calcutta movement to honour the memory of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan by holding an annual dinner does not perhaps suggest the most suitable form of memorial to a most worthy man. Such as it is, however, it indicates a growing appreciation of the services of Sir Syed not only to his own community but to his countrymen at large. There can be no such thing as separate existence for any community, or its separate interests. Sir Syed perceived this truth, and gave expression to it in the memorable saying to which a Moslem correspondent refers in a letter we print to-day on an other page: "Hindus and Moslems are like the two eyes of a beautiful maiden." We agree with our correspondent that it was a cruel aspersion on the memory of the founder of the great seminary of learning and school of discipline at Aligarh to associate his name with the policy of separatism, or to pretend to find any manner of justification for it in his teachings or practices. The educational work to which he devoted himself—in truth, the greatest constructive work undertaken by a private citizen in modern India—was a true preparation for that Hindu-Moslem coalescence which so frightens the "Pall Mall Gazette." That journal, we see, repeats the scandalous allegation that the Congress is a Hindu organisation, and says that the suggested political alliance between the Moslem League and the "Hindu" Congress would make Sir Syed Ahmed turn in his grave. Those who say this do not know Sir Syed Ahmed, or the meaning and value of the services rendered by this truest of nation-builders. A lasting memorial of the sage of Aligarh will be raised when Hindus and Moslems learn to esteem each other and work with a common zeal for the common good.

THE PLURAL VOTER.

The virtues of the plural voter came in for considerable attention and eulogy in mail week in connection with the second reading of the Plural Voting Bill, or the "Sneaks Bill," as the Tory papers describe it. Stern and unbending Tories gave a glowing certificate to the merits of the plural voter. Mr. F. E. Smith, who passes for a Tory democrat, argued that power of brain and character ought to carry more weight—that is more votes—than the average incompetence of the ordinary single voter. Lord Hugh Cecil was equally sure that education should entitle men to have more votes than ignorant persons. The assumption underlying these theories of superior brain capacity and education is that the plural voter must necessarily be a sort of super-man! The plural voter is nothing of the kind. His voting power is derived solely from his possession of property in more than one place, and the possession of property *per se* does not necessarily connote the possession of superior intelligence. A Liberal member tersely summed up the ingenious pleas for the plural voter by saying that they only loaded the dice against the poor. There are 525,000 plural voters, including 51,000 university voters, and as many as 35 constituencies contain more than 1,000 plural voters.

BRITISH ARMAMENT COMPANIES.

In view of the recent revelations in Germany of the methods employed by armament manufacturers to influence public opinion so as to benefit their own pockets, "The Economist" gives some interesting facts relating to the capital of British Armament Companies. There are five of these companies, of which Vickers and Armstrongs are easily the greatest. Both these firms have latterly been increasing their share capital, Armstrongs by two millions sterling and Vickers by £740,000—bringing the total share capital of the two concerns to £9,512,500 and £8,588,500 respectively. Armstrongs paid a dividend of 12½ per cent. last year and Vickers 10 per cent. A feature of the recent operations of the two companies is the absorption of their working capital in extensions and foreign branches. "The Economist" raises the question as to what would happen if Great Britain were at war with a country in which a British armament firm had established a large branch factory. The factory may be confiscated or the firm allowed to make profits at both ends! Another matter of serious concern is touched upon by the financial journal, when it refers to the "subtle ramifications which unite the leading armament firms to the Admiralty and other departments of Government." "The Economist" proceeds:

From a shareholder's point of view the policy of attracting public servants into highly paid directorates is considered excellent; because it is thought to guarantee favourable treatment in the public contracts on which high dividends so largely depend. In this respect Armstrongs have been of late specially fortunate, having secured Secretaries of the Treasury and the Imperial Defence Committtee.

A case of patriotism and profits working hand in hand!

DAY BY DAY.

Lady Hardinge will give her annual grand concert in aid of local charities on Monday and Wednesday the 16th and 18th June. Owing to the demolition of the Simla Town Hall the concert will be held on the Viceregal covered tennis court.

Mr. J. Denison-Pender who has succeeded in regaining the Newmarket seat for the Unionist party is a young man of considerable wealth and a landowner in the constituency. He was adopted as Unionist candidate for the constituency two years ago and has been assiduously cultivating the electorate since then, with the assistance of his wife, an energetic lady who has formed a number of women's associations in the constituency. Mr. Denison-Pender, it is interesting to note, is a food-taxer and a conscriptionist.

Mr. Nicholls, the unsuccessful Liberal candidate, was formerly member for North Northamptonshire, and was at a disadvantage in being quite new to the electors. In addition to his adhesion to the orthodox Liberal programme, he is an advocate of adult suffrage and equal electoral areas. When in the House he prided himself on being the only working farmer in Parliament. He is an enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Lloyd George's land policy. He had considerable support from Mr. E. S. Montagu, the member for the neighbouring constituency, who must keenly feel the intrusion of a Tory into the happy little party of Liberals hitherto representing the three divisions of Cambridgeshire.

There are indications that, as soon as the Bombay Branch of the Commercial Intelligence Department is established, Mr. Noel-Paton will come here as Director. Mr. Paton is well known in the city, where he was Secretary to the local Chamber of Commerce for a number of years before Lord Curzon took him to Calcutta to take charge of the new Department of Commercial Intelligence.

The cause of female education is progressing very rapidly in this Presidency. On behalf of the Gusrati Hindu Stri Mandal, Mrs. Jamnabai Sakkai and other ladies intend to make an extensive tour in Guzerat and Kathiawad for the propagation of female education there. They have set a movement on foot to start a fund for the purpose and have resolved to name it after the only surviving of the pioneers of the female education of the fifties, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji.

Adverting to our observation of Saturday that the rulers of Hyderabad have been the least travelled of Indian princes, it is interesting to recall that the first public appearance of the late Nizam was at Lord Lytton's Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in January 1877. His Highness's *debut*, at that imposing State pageant as the foremost Indian potentate, was a new departure in the history of Hyderabad and gave rise to a good deal of discussion among Indian Mussulmans. When the late King Edward as Prince of Wales visited India in 1875, the late Nizam, then a boy of nine, was invited to Bombay to welcome the Royal guest on his landing. Mahbub Ali was then in indifferent health and could not go, so a deputation headed by the famous minister, Sir Salar Jung, came to Bombay to represent His Highness. The late Nizam visited Calcutta twice—in the cold weather of 1883 a few months before his coming of age, and again in the beginning of 1900. On the first occasion he was regally entertained by the Viceroy Lord Ripon and by the Lieutenant-Governor Sir Rivers Thompson and attended in state the race for the Viceroy's Cup in which Sherwood beat Euphrates. During his second visit, Pierre Loti who happened to be in Hyderabad and saw the triumphal arches and other decorations that were being lavishly put up there to welcome the Nizam on his return but who delayed his departure from day to day, described his Highness as "driving through the streets of Calcutta with Asiatic pomp, followed by a dozen gilded carriages."

The Adar Fair held in commemoration of the Parsi saint, Adar, which was opened on the Esplanade Maidan yesterday, was patronised as usual by a large number of people of all creeds, though of course Parsis were the most prominent. There were the usual booths, Punch and Judy show, peep shows, whirligigs, and merry-go-rounds, these latter attractions being strongly patronised by the juvenile element. The sellers of sweetmeats and other refreshments and the proprietors of the numerous stalls temptingly set out with all sorts of trinkets and toys evidently reaped a rich harvest.

During the twenty-four hours ended at six a.m. on Friday there were twenty attacks and 21 deaths from plague in the City of Bombay out of a total number of 116 deaths for the period. The total mortality for the corresponding period the year before was 126 and for the year before that 96. The attacks were highest in Worli from where five cases are reported. Three cases came from Tarwadi, two each from Colaba, Dhobi Talao and 2nd Nagpada, and one each from Dongri, Khara Talao, Khetwadi, Tardeo and Byculla. One case of small pox and no death was also notified, but there were no cases of cholera. Out of 1,306 rats caught, 43 were plague infected.

In a third volume of "Trans-Himalaya: Discoveries and Adventures in Tibet," which Messrs. Macmillan will publish next month, Dr. Sven Hedin partly fulfils a promise made three years ago in the preface to the first volume of that work. It includes the supplementary narrative of the author's journey from the source of the Indus through unknown territory in the highlands of Western Tibet and elsewhere, with historical chapters on the work of earlier explorers on the edge of the Trans-Himalaya, shewing how vast was the area unexplored up to the time of Dr. Hedin's expedition. The author also hoped to give his recollections of Japan, Korea, and Manchuria, and to conclude with an account of his journey home through Siberia, but the Trans-Himalayan chapters have alone proved sufficient to fill the present volume.

The Finance Committee of the Corporation of the City of London is considering the question of a contribution from the City funds to the proposed School of Oriental Studies. The matter came before the Common Council lately in the form of a letter from Lord Cromer, who stated that an admirable site and buildings (the London Institution in Finsbury Circus) had been secured, and that the Government had promised a substantial annual grant. A further sum, however, of £10,000 a year would be required if the school was to be established on an adequate basis.

Speeches, strictly limited to five minutes were to have been a feature at the annual journalists' dinner connected with the Lyceum Club, Miss Mary Fraser presiding.

FRENCH POLICY IN THE BALKANS.

TO PROMOTE THE UNION OF EUROPE.

M. PICHON'S TRIBUTE TO SIR E. GREY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, May 17.

M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, speaking in the Chamber yesterday, said that French policy in the Balkans was inspired with a desire to promote the union of Europe.

M. Pichon paid a tribute to the work done in London by the Ambassadors under the presidency of the eminent statesman who has done so much for the peace of the world.

There were still difficulties, but none should endanger the international peace.

PEACE PARLEY.

DELEGATES WITHOUT INSTRUCTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 18.

Reuter learns that the Greek and Servian delegates are still without instructions with regard to signature of the preliminaries of peace. Both countries object to leaving the questions of Albania and the Archipelago to the decision of the Powers.

UNWARRANTABLE EXAGGERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 18.

In Balkan quarters there is general indignation at the "unwarrantable exaggerations" in the foreign Press as regards the relations between the allies. It is decided that the Allies are determined to reach a peaceful solution of all questions between them.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY SEND WARSHIPS TO DURAZZO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
VIENNA, May 18.

The newspapers state that Austria and Italy, notwithstanding that the blockade has been raised, have despatched each a warship to Durazzo owing to doubts as to the attitude of Essad Pasha.

HERR VON JAGOW RETURNS HOME.

LONDON, MAY 16.

Herr von Jagow has returned to Berlin after thoroughly discussing foreign affairs with Count Berchtold.

EXODUS OF BULGARIAN TROOPS.

SALONIKA, May 17.

It transpires that during the last fortnight there has been a great movement of Bulgarian troops to the west. From the 8th to the 12th instant eight long trains containing troops, guns and stores passed Xanthi, on the border of Thrace and Macedonia, the soldiers uttering anti-Greek cries as they passed.

DISMISSAL OF RESERVISTS.

VIENNA, May 17.

Orders have been issued dismissing altogether 58,000 reservists, but reservists in Bosnia, Herzegovina and Dalmatia are being retained with the colours.

PRUSSIAN DIET.

CONSERVATIVE-CENTRE ALLIANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 18.

The elections to the Prussian Diet have resulted in the Conservatives and Centre party losing ten seats, of which the National-Liberals gain seven and the Socialists one. The overwhelming superiority of the Conservative and Centre alliance is thus mantained.

PANAMA CANAL.

OPENING DELAYED BY LANDSLIDES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 18.

Constinuous heavy landslides threaten to delay the opening of the Panama Canal beyond January 1915, which was the date fixed.

ENGLISH MAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ADEN, May 18.

The P. & O. Salsette left here for Bombay at 6-0 p.m. to-day with the outward mails of the 9th instant.

The P. & O. Medina left at the same time with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

GERMAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

RELIEF PARTY'S REPORT.

ALL DEAD BUT ONE.

SCHROEDER-STRANZ MISSING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, MAY 16.

The report of the leader of the Norwegian Expedition which went to the relief of the German Scientific Arctic Expedition, under Lieutenant Schroeder-Stranz, has just reached Berlin from Spitzbergen.

The report says that of the ten German members of the original expedition, only one, a seascape painter, escaped without permanent injury, mostly from frostbite.

Two were killed through falling through the ice, and one died of exhaustion. Lieutenant Schroeder-Stranz and three others who set out to cross Spitzbergen at the end of August are missing.

SIR EDWARD CARSON'S THREAT.

"THE GREAT ARMY OF ULSTER."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 17.

Sir Edward Carson, opening the Drill Hall at Belfast, said that Home Rule would be resisted by force but that force would be used only in the last resort.

The circumstances under which the great army of Ulster would come into action must be left to himself and his colleagues. These were matters which could not be discussed in public.

"If necessary we would take over the whole government of this community," concluded Sir Edward.

MORE BOMBS.

SCARE IN LONDON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, MAY 16.

Five more bombs were discovered in London to-day and one under a pew in a Hastings church.

In some cases the fuses had gone out. The theory is that the bombs are intentionally rendered harmless. They are sufficient however, to cause continual scares.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

ANTI-MILITARIST BLUEJACKETS TO BE DISMISSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE, May 16.

It is officially stated that a hundred blue jackets have sailed from the East Indies. It is proposed to dismiss ninety-seven of them from the service for anti-militarist tendencies.

SOUTH WALES COALFIELD.

END OF THE TROUBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 17.

The trouble in the South Wales coalfield is at an end.

All non-unionists in the collieries which have been idle since the 1st instant, have joined the Federation.

COUNTY CRICKET.

CHAMPIONSHIP SCHEME NOT TO BE ALTERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, MAY 16.

At a meeting of the Advisory County Cricket Comittee, Lord Harris presiding, it was unanimously decided not to alter the existing scheme of the County Championship until after 1917, except as regards the awarding of points.

The M. C. C. beat Kent at Lord's by six wickets.

Notts beat Lancashire, at Manchester, by an innings and 24 runs.

LONDON, May 17.

Derbyshire beat Hampshire at Southampton to-day by eight wickets.

Surrey beat Northants at Northampton by five wickets.

Warwick beat Leicester, at Birmingham, by 271 runs.

Sussex beat Cambridge University, at Cambridge, by five wickets.

Yorks beat Gloucester, at Bristol, by 230 runs.

CANADA'S NAVY BILL.

SIR W. LAURIER'S LAST PROTEST.

"SOMETHING IMMEDIATE AND EFFECTIVE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
OTTAWA, May 17.

The vote on the third reading of the Naval Bill was 99 for and 66 against.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, offering a last protest, denounced the Government's policy of makeshift and failure to recognise the duty "we owe ourselves as a nation."

Mr. Borden replied: "Our proposals are not merely to afford immediate material aid to the Empire, but to bring it moral support and strength. When half the forces of the Empire are withdrawn to protect its heart, Canada should not quibble. She ought to do something immediate and effective."

NEWMARKET ELECTION.

UNIONIST GAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 17.

The following is the result of the Newmarket election:—

Mr. Pender, Unionist, 5,251.
Mr. Nicholls, Liberal, 4,400.
Unionist gain.

UNIONIST PARTY JUBILANT.

LONDON, May 18.

The Unionists are jubilant at the result of the Newmarket election, which they describe as a most remarkable sign of the change in public feeling since the Budget struggle.

The Liberal press admits that the result is disappointing. They declare that if this fickle constituency proves anything, it is that the Insurance Act is still a trump card in an agricultural constituency, where wages are almost the lowest in England.

RESULT "STAGGERING."

LONDON, May 18.

Mr. Denison Pender, in a speech after the poll had been declared, said that the result was absolutely staggering and showed that the agricultural labourers were sick of the Government in spite of the promises lavished on them during the last fortnight.

"PLOUGHING UP OF THE RACECOURSE."

LONDON, May 18.

Mr. Nicholls attributed his defeat to misrepresentation of the Insurance Act and the opinion, which was apparently prevalent in the division, that the Government's Land proposals would lead to the proughing up of the Newmarket racecourse.

ARIZONA AND ALIENS.

MUST BE NATURALISED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, May 18.

The Governor of Arizona has signed a Bill which prohibits any alien who has not declared his intention of becoming naturalized from acquiring property.

CANCER RESEARCH FUND.

MR. TATE'S DONATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 18.

Mr. Edwin Tate has given £10,000 to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

FIRE ON THE ASSAYE EXTINGUISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON. May 17.

The fire on the steamer Assaye was confined to one hold, and was extinguished at eleven o'clock last night.

PORTUGUESE CRUISER REFLOATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
HONGKONG, May 16.

The Portuguese cruiser Adam Astor, which struck a rock near Dumbell Island on the 12th instant, has been refloated.

RETURN OF THE MISHMI FORCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
ALLAHABAD, May 18.

Captain Vickers, 48th Pioneers, arrived in Allahabad on Saturday on return from the Mishmi country. He was expected to be followed on Sunday evening by a double company and the remainder will arrive in a few days.

ANGLO-TURKISH AGREEMENT.

"OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE."

DETAILS OF THE UNDERSTANDING.

FRENCH AND GERMAN INTERESTS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, May 17.

The "Times" publishes the following details of the Anglo-Turkish understanding, supplementing those in Reuter's mesage of the 14th instant:

Britain recognises the suzerainty of the Porte over Koweit, which becomes an autonomous Turkish Kaza. The Porte engages not to interfere in the internal affairs of Koweit or in the question of succession. It recognises the validity of the Convention concluded between the Sheikh and Britain. The Porte abandons pretensions to suzerainty over the peninsula of El Katr, the Bahrein Islands and Muscat. It recognises the right of Britain to undertake in the future, as in the past, the lighting, buoying and policing of the Gulf.

France as well as Germany has been kept well informed of the trend of the negotiations, which are not likely to end without a definite agreement, maintaining Britain's rights and privileges with reference to the navigation of the Tigris and the Euphrates. This is likely to include the establishment of an Ottoman Commission with strong British participation, to exercise independently the functions of a navigation and port authority for the Shat-el-Arab. It can only be effective if the heads of both the inspection and engineer branches are British.

The whole agreement, when completed and confirmed, will be an event of the utmost importance for the promotion of British commercial interests in the Middle East.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 17.

The paragraph in the Anglo-Turkish Agreement referring to Koweit, the Persian frontier and Basra have already been initialled.

INSPIRED OFFICIAL PRONOUNCEMENT.

BERLIN, May 16.

The semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" says:—The Anglo-Turkish negotiations have now been brought near a conclusion. So far as any Anglo-Turkish understanding affects the interests and rights of the Baghdad Railway, it can only be accomplished with the sanction of the Company and the German Government. The turn which the Anglo-Turkish negotiations have hitherto taken warrants the assumption that Germany may accept the result.

Nevertheless, before consent is given, a further exchange of views is necessary to safeguard German interests and to secure an equivalent for any concession which Germany makes. The Press statements hitherto published are incomplete and incorrect."

FRANCE AND SYRIA.

LONDON, May 17.

France has presented to Turkey a series of demands relating to schools, railway and harbour concessions in Syria and other matters, and makes her consent to an increase in the Turkish customs conditional upon Turkey's acceptance of these demands.

FRANCE WATCHING HER INTERESTS.

PARIS, May 17.

Speaking in the Chamber with reference to a question concerning the Baghdad Railway, M. Pichon said the Government were watching the matter closely. France would not forget her duty to defend her legitimate interests.

GREAT FIRE IN HUNGARY.

SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE HOMELESS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, May 18.

Eight thousand people have been rendered homeless by a fire in Pressburg, in which six streets were affected.

The fire broke out at two in the afternoon and was still raging at nine yesterday evening.

A fireman and a child were killed while many persons were injured.

At the deferred parish council election in Spalding Union five women acted as poll clerks.

PRESENTATION TO LADY SCOTT.

SPECIAL ANTARCTIC MEDAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 17.

Lord Curzon will preside at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on the 26th instant, when a casket, suitably inscribed, will be presented to Lady Scott, to contain the special Antarctic Medal. Captain Scott's colleague Wilson will receive the Patron's Medal, and Colonel Burrard, Surveyor-General of India, the Victoria Medal.

C. B. FOR COMMANDER EVANS.

RECEIVED IN AUDIENCE BY THE KING.

LONDON, MAY 16.

Commander Evans, who has arrived home from the Scott expedition, was received in audience to-day by the King, who conferred upon him the Companionship of the Bath.

THE MIDNAPORE DACOITY.

REPORTED MOTIVE OF THE RAIDERS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
CALCUTTA, May 18.

In the atrocious dacoity that recently took place in a village near Khargpur in Midnapore district, in which nine persons were burnt to death by dacoits, it is said, that about fifty Hindus raided a house with the object of removing a number of documents, being bonds executed in favour of the owner of the house for money lent from his custody, but failed. The matter is under vigorous enquiry by some experienced C. I. D. officers who have been able by this time to make some arrests in that connection. It is also understood that among the persons arrested some have already confessed their guilt. They will all be soon put on their trial when all the details are unravelled.

A BIHAR SCARE.

WILL O'THE WISPS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
CALCUTTA, May 17.

During the past fortnight the peasantry of northern Bihar have been greatly alarmed by the stories of groups of lights seen at night, as if lanterns were carried by men, but when surrounded the lights disappear. Apparently this phenomenon is not a trick of dacoits since no robberies have occurred.

A correspondent to the "Englishman" states that the scare began at Awaraj, near Turkanlia, nine miles from Rotahari, and in ten days has travelled forty miles towards Mozufferpore and Motihar. Once seen at a village lights do not return, but they are reported often in many villages on the same night, often ten or twenty miles apart.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE.

EPISODE IN BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
CALCUTTA, May 18.

On behalf of Narandra Mohun Sen, who was recently arrested in connection with the Barisal conspiracy case, an application was made to-day before the District Magistrate of Dacca, making certain allegations against the local police. It was submitted that after his arrest he was photographed by the police. It was alleged that the photograph was taken for the purpose of fabricating evidence of identification. The Magistrate referred the petition to the Police Superintendent to explain the allegations.

THREE STUDENTS ARRESTED.

Three more arrests were made yesterday at Lakhimpur and brought to Noakhali in connection with the Barisal conspiracy case. They are all students belonging to respectable families.

SIMLA GYMKHANA.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, May 17.

There was a good attendance at third gymkhana this afternoon at Annandale. The weather was perfect. Five out of the six events were competed, the ground being unfit for the sixth one in which gentlemen were to hit polo ball through four goals using certain strokes.

The following are the results of other events:

Ladies "Tilting at the ring".—Won by Miss McMahon.

Affinity "Trotting race".—Won by Major and Mrs. Price.

Ladies "Chatty breaking".—Won by Mrs. Buck.

Affinity "1st aid stakes".—In this event gentlemen ran to their partners with a paper stating injury, a bandage and some pins; ladies bandaged the injury and the dressing was judged by a Committee of Surgeons. Major-General Mercer and Mrs. Buck came out successful.

Ladies' "Golf driving competition".—Won by Miss Rennu Taylour.

INDIA IN ENGLAND.

MR. MALLET AND THE STUDENTS.

THE CAXTON HALL MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)
LONDON, May 2.

An excellent start was made by the new Indian Society for the Promotion of Education, which on April 24th held in the Caxton Hall, Westminster, a conference on the subject of the official arrangements for the benefit of Indian Students in this country. Sir William Wedderburn, who presided over a lively gathering, appealed for mutual forbearance in the present difficult state of affairs and a friendly hearing for Mr. C. E. Mallet, the India Office Secretary for Indian students, who has been working since his appointment to establish cordial relations with the students. To Mr. J. M. Parikh fell the duty of making the first speech. He referred to the difficulties which had arisen in the universities, the vexatious regulations (now being modified) as to the certificate demanded from Indian Students applying for admission to English Colleges, and the recent rule of the Bombay High Court making it obligatory upon every Indian Student preparing for the Bar that he should read for a year in the chambers of a European barrister. As regards the Cromwell Road organisation, and the official attitude generally towards young Indians in England, he pleaded for action on broader lines and for the representation of the student community upon the Advisory Committee.

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

When, after several other Indians had spoken, Mr. Mallet rose to speak, he had at first to put up with a certain number of hostile interruptions. But his manner completely conquered the meeting, and in a short time he had not only gained the ear of the audience, but was being listened to with genuine cordiality. He had no wish, he said, to minimize the difficulties arising from distance, prejudice, differences of language or habits of mind; but the only way in which they could get to understand one another was for them to meet and talk frankly and to set to work together to remove the causes of friction. He cited several matters in which his department had done useful work by inducing the university or other authorities, as in Scotland, to revise regulations which were hard upon Indian Students. He wondered if they ever looked at the question from the standpoint of the father. If he were sending his sons to the other side of the world (Mr. Mallet said), to a country strange to them, he would be thankful to have a man upon whom he could rely to tell him how the boys were doing, and who would report to him from time to time as to their health and progress. Did they not think that, if they had sons of their own in England, they would be glad to have someone whom they could trust to look after their sons? Critics sometimes said that they had powers of compulsion. That was not correct. They could not send a man home. He believed there was something in the many arguments that if a man wanted special service rendered to his son he should pay for it. They had acted on that, and had decided that in the case of lads put under guardianship the fee should be 1 per cent. on the monies expended. That would go towards defraying the expenses of the advisers at the universities.

NO CAUSE FOR SUSPICION.

Turning to Cromwell Road, he insisted that the complaints made against that establishment were really trivial, and he characterised the suspicion that the officials at Cromwell Road were inimical to young Indians as the very oddest nonsense he had ever heard. The root of the whole matter was that suspicion must be got rid of. He did not know why they should distrust him; and he emphatically denied that espionage was the purpose of his department. If it were, he would not have anything to do with it. The speech was a decided personal success for Mr. Mallet. It is probable that many of his auditors felt that he had not entirely grasped the inwardness of the matters complained of, and perhaps that he was not fully aware of all that had gone on in the way of official suspicion before his own entry upon the scene. But as to Mr. Mallet's candour and friendliness there could be no dispute. Hence, when Mr. H. E. A. Cotton proposed a vote of thanks, it was responded to with the greatest cordiality.

THE COMMISSION IN ENGLAND.

In a few hours Lord Islington and his colleagues will be in England and presumably they will get to work immediately after the Whitsuntide holiday. One or two foolish members of Parliament have been trying to suggest corruption in connection with the customary allowance to the Commissioners, and an especially infantile Tory member (like the leader writer of the "Daily Herald"—the unofficial Labour paper) seemed to suggest that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald ought to have his allowance docked because he went off on a short sporting trip. These frivolities have been generally rebuked in the "Times" by Sir Valentine Chirol, but that, of course, will not dispose of them. The Commission will have plenty to do in England during the summer, although it may be, the mass of evidence to be recorded in India. One question of some importance suggests itself. The meetings of the Commission in this country will not be reported, and it is important that some means should be secured whereby the gist of the evidence may reach the Indian public. The best plan probably is that now being followed by the English Civil Service Commission, now sitting under the Chairmanship of Lord MacDonell,—namely, the publication of a fortnightly volume of evidence. It is to be hoped that this plan will be proposed and adopted in connection with the Indian Commission.

THE SIKHS IN CANADA.

A deputation from the Indians in British Columbia more than 90 per cent. of whom are Sikhs, is at present in London, and is about to present a statement of grievances to the Colonial Secretary. In the memorial drawn up on their behalf it is stated that, by virtue of treaties with their respective Governments, 400 Japanese yearly, with their families, on showing possession of 50 dollars, may enter the Dominion, and Chinamen, without restriction of number, on paying a head-tax of 500 dollars. Indian subjects of the Crown come under the ordinary regulations affecting immigrants from Asia, and are almost excluded by reason of an Order in Council of the Governor-General of Canada, dated 9th May, 1910, which stipulates that immigrants shall come "by continuous journey from the country of which they are natives or citizens, or upon through tickets purchased in that country or purchased or prepaid in Canada." Not only is there no direct steamship service between India and Canada, but it is stated that by private arrangement with the Dominion Government no steamship company in India will issue through tickets to Canada. Apart from the question of future immigration, the effect of the regulations is to deprive the present settlers of the companionship of their wives and families.

While this aspect of the Indian immigration problem is being brought to the attention of the Colonial Office in London, the Legislature of the South African Union is debating the new Asiatic Immigration Law, which is declared by Mr. Gandhi to be most unacceptable to Indians. South Africa, said Mr. Fischer, Minister of the Interior, moving the second reading of the measure, is resolved upon the exclusion of Asiatics in self-defence. That also is what the Colonists of British Columbia say, or mean; and the Colonial Office has to plead impotence in the face of the self-governing Dominions. A similar problem is at the most agitating the United States: for Mr. Bryan has been sent to California by the Washington Government to persuade the State Legislature not to proceed with its anti-Japanese Bill. It remains to be seen whether President Woodrow Wilson can do anything that Mr. Lewis Harcourt cannot do.

EMPRESS OF INDIA COTTON MILLS CO.

PROPOSED WINDING UP.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
CALCUTTA, May 17.

At a meeting to be held on the 26th instant a resolution will be proposed to wind up the Empress of India Cotton Mills Co., whose factory was destroyed by fire some eighteen months ago. Messrs. R. D. Mehta, M. R. Mehta and C. P. Guzdar are appointed liquidators.

Another resolution will move that Mr. R. D. Mehta, agent for life, will receive as compensation half a lakh of rupees and the agent's bungalow at the mill.

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT VACATION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
ALLAHABAD, May 17.

The Long Vacation of the High Court will commence on the 8th August, Mr. Justice Banerji being the Vacation Judge. The Chief Justice and Lady Richards spend their holidays in Kashmere. Mr. Justice Rafique goes to England taking a month's privilege leave in addition. Sir Harry Griffin will return from Bangalore by the end of June and Mr. Justice Tudball will go to England for the vacation. Sir George Knox will spend his vacation in Naini Tal and come down to form a Bench for the disposal of capital sentence cases and also for inspection work.

UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

TENSION ACUTE.

"PREPARING FOR WAR."

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 18.

The "Statesman" publishes the following special cablegram dated London, May 17: "The tension between America and Japan has suddenly become acute owing to an announcement at Washington that under the constitution of the United States there is no power to veto an Act of the Californian Legislature. If the latter declines to yield, Japan will present an ultimatum. It is stated in the highest quarters that both are preparing for war."

ECHO OF ALIPUR BOMB CASE.

INSANE PRISONER BROUGHT TO MADRAS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 17.

Ullaskar Dutt, who was transported to the Andamans in connection with the Alipur Bomb Case and subsequently became insane, has been transferred from Port Blair to the Kilpauk Lunatic Asylum in Madras.

HIS FOURTH CONVICTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Butterfield charged one Abdul Currim with the theft of knives and forks.

It was alleged that the accused went on board the S. S. Ormiston and told the waiter to go down the engine room as he (the waiter) was wanted by the engineer. During the waiter's absence the accused opened a drawer and walked away with some knives and forks. The waiter on returning to the spot, found the articles missing. He pursued the accused and seized him with the property. It then appeared that the accused had in a like manner stolen knives and forks from the S. S. Riversdale and the S. S. Bassano.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted three previous convictions. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo ten months' rigorous imprisonment.

RIVAL FISHERMEN.

ALLEGED RIOTING.

On Saturday in the Resident Magistrate's Court at Bandra, Sub-Inspector Rao Saheb Narayan Hari Modak placed Pandu Fakir and nineteen others, all *kolias* of Danda, a fishermen's village, on charges of rioting house-breaking and causing hurt, and applied for a remand to make further enquiries in the matter.

It was alleged for the prosecution that in the village of Danda, there were two rival factions among fishermen residing there. One was headed by the first accused, while the other was under the leadership of one Govind Fakund. It was alleged that some time ago a valuable water reservoir at Danda was damaged and two of the latter party were charged before the Magistrate but they were acquitted on the afternoon of the 15th instant. The news of their release spread very quickly in the village and several of the *kolias* led by two women, who were armed with *lathis*, proceeded to the hut of a *Koli* named Dharma, forced open the door of the hut, and quickly brought it down destroying all the contents therein. They then rushed to assault Dharma and other inmates of the hut including a man named Rama. The latter out of fright took shelter in the house of Christian near by, but he was closely pursued and the assailants attempted to enter the Christian's house but were prevented from doing so until the police, who were informed of the occurrence, came in large numbers under Inspector Noel. After a great deal of trouble the accused were arrested.

His Honour remanded the accused in police custody and adjourned the hearing of the case.

EAST INDIA MERCHANT CHARGED.

DEFENDANT REMANDED.

Mr. Audley Fulcher Savill, managing director of the well-known firm of East India merchants and shippers, Savill, McCabe and Co., Ld., was charged in mail week at the Mansion House for converting to his own use three cheques belonging to the firm, aggregating £115. It was stated that the three cheques were drawn for payment to a customer but that the defendant cashed them through private friends for his own purposes. When arrested he said this is a ridiculous charge; as managing-director of the company, I am entitled to do the best I can in its interests. For the defence it was urged that the whole matter was one of accounts between the parties. Mr. Savill, who claimed large sums from the company, was perfectly prepared to account for the cheques and if necessary to produce the money. The defendant was remanded for a week on bail in £300.

BUILDING THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

THE LABOUR QUESTION.

"A few months ago" says the "Cologne Gazette," "it was briefly stated that the Baghdad Railway had been built as far as Dscherablus, on the Upper Euphrates, and that trains were now running to that point. Dscherablus is on the site of Carchemish, the ancient capital of the Hittite kings, who came from Asia Minor 2000 B. C. Fierce battles ensued between them and the Babylonians for the possession of this enchanting paradise, where Nature was so prodigal of her gifts that it carried a population of 160 to the square mile. With the inroad of the nomad tribes culture and irrigation fell into abeyance, and the paradise became a waste place scarcely supporting sixteen persons to the square mile.

BEDOUIN LABOUR.

The Baghdad railway is the first step in the re-creation of this once lovely region. At present, struggles between neighbouring tribes and attacks upon caravans are not infrequent owing to a lack of police organisation, and in such a lawless country it was no easy matter to secure workers for the railway. However, the offer of good wages —13d. a day for the men, 9d. for the women, and 3d. for the children—has had its effect, and the strong, finely-developed Bedouins, who previously had only had a rifle, and in many cases only a spear in their hands, were soon at work with pickaxes; while the women carried the ballast in small baskets, and the children threw stones, one by one, on to the track. It is astonishing what rapid progress they made in spite of the elementary instruments used. In addition to these local workers, stone-masons were hired from the south-west, who, with characteristic Turkish phlegm, but in a solid, careful manner, built railway stations with wonderful facades, reproducing that beloved feature of their mosques, the smooth wall surface, without any plans and for the humblest of wages.

A DANGEROUS DORMITORY.

When the first parts of the track were laid down, and the trains of ballast waggons began to run, almost every morning headless and footless corpses were found on the lines in the morning, after the trains had been passing to and fro in the darkness. As suicide is far from the thoughts of these children of Nature, it can only be surmised that they chose the line for their couch as being the handiest place for their work. They also took a childish pleasure in rolling stones of some size on to the metals or loosening the fish-plates. Then they would wait to see how the engine got over these bunkers, or was worsted by them.

HITTITE RELICS.

From Dscherablus an iron bridge, 650 yards long, will take the line across the Euphrates into Mesopotamia. An inspection of the excavations now being made on this site of the old Hittite capital conveys an interesting idea of the culture and civilisation of that once great monarchy. One of the most interesting finds is a bas relief of a camel with its rider, the first representation hitherto discovered of this indispensable animal. The Egyptians, who carved on their walls figures of every possible representative of the animal creation, omitted the camel. The excavators are not content simply with digging on the site. They make excursions into the surrounding villages in search of treasures appropriated by the Bedouins to common use. In one village they found a large granite water jar covered with beautiful Hittite inscriptions. The only way to secure it was to present the owner with a similar jar, but without inscriptions, and this was handed over with solemn ceremonial in the presence of all the elders of the village. One of the most curious reliefs in marble represents a double eagle like the Austrian one. The same figure is to be seen on the old twelfth-century walls of Aleppo, and it is not impossible that the double eagle, which, after the crusades, was put on German escutcheons in the fourteenth century, may be traced back to a Hittite origin.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

On Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Flanagan charged a Chinaman named Haffan Allium and a fireman named Nazumia Abdul Kadar, with possessing 13 lbs. 20 tolas, and 1 lb. of contraband opium, respectively, without a permit under the Opium Act.

On receipt of information a party of Excise and Customs Officers headed by Mr. S. D. Smith, Assistant Collector of Excise, raided the crew's quarters on board the S. S. Schwedagon belonging to the Burma Oil Co. just as she had finished pumping out her cargo of oil. The crew being at work at the time were completely surprised. Haffan, who is a carpenter on the ship, went down to his cabin and brought up the opium in a bag containing his tools. As he was unable to hide it he made a dash for the taffrail and threw the bag into the sea. A khalasi from the Customs launch which was cruising round the ship immediately dived into the water and secured the bag. John Chinaman was immediately arrested. A fireman was also arrested with opium hidden away in his waistcloth. The Magistrate sentenced the first accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

EDUCATION IN U. P.

PROGRESS IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

THE LUCKNOW MARTINIERE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, May 18.

In a resolution on the Report on Public Instruction in the United Provinces, the Lieutenant-Governor says: "It is a record of substantial progress achieved in almost all directions. The controlling staff has been largely increased and the salaries of its subordinate officers have been revised. Extensive reforms have been carried out in the system of secondary education. More high schools have been established by private efforts. The pay and prospects of teachers in Government schools have been improved and more training institutions have been opened. The hostel system has made notable strides in popularity and efficiency. Technical education has been entirely reorganised and expanded. In primary and female education alone has the advance been relatively disappointing.

"In connection with European education a notable achievement was the reorganisation of the La Martinere College at Lucknow to carry out reforms necessary to save this famous institution from decay. Grants have been made by the Government, and the High Court of Calcutta has recently sanctioned a scheme which provides for a substantial increase in the annual payments to the College and a large building grant. The average enrolment in European schools was nearly five thousand and the total European and Eurasian population was about forty-two thousand. Arguing from this figure the report suggests that there is possibly a considerable number of children who remain wholly uneducated. The Census figures, however, include soldiers' and afford therefore no sure basis for estimating the school-going population. Available evidence indicates that the number of boys not sent to any school is extremely small. On the other hand an appreciable number of girls receive little or no education owing to the inability of parents to provide for the education of both boys and girls. A further weakness in the condition of European education is the very early age at which the children leave school. For these defects the Government's action can at its best provide very partial remedies. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes, however, that it may be in his power to institute some scholarships for boys who desire to take University degrees and to make grants to enable the schools for girls to accept pupils on reduced fees."

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

TROUBLE WITH RUSSIAN TRADERS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, May 17.

The outlaws, who have taken up their residence in Afghanistan have lately been showing activity on the east of Durand Line. It appears that the Amir in pursuance of his agreement with the Government of India issued fresh orders in March that such outlaws must move inland at least fifty miles from the Afghan border. The right of asylum was not to be denied to them, but they were warned that they must cases from raiding. It is however found impossible to enforce order in Khost where local tribesmen are still not under full control, and hence there are gangs which are still giving trouble in the borderland of the Northwest Frontier Province, and the only way to deal with them is to hunt them down whenever they appear in British territory.

ALLAHABAD, May 18.

The "Pioneer's" frontier correspondent states: Afghan officials in the districts to the south of the Oxus are having some trouble with traders from Russian territory who persist in entering the country. They are mostly disguised as Uzbegs, though some assume the garb of pilgrims on their way to Mecca from Central Asia. A number of them were lately arrested at Tashkurgan and Indarab, and under orders from Kabul they are to be sent back across the Oxus. It is reported also that traders from Merv have lately tried to enter Herat province but without success.

Mohmand Malik, named Bazwan Khan, raided one of the Afghan road posts near Dakka last week. The post was burned and several persons were carried off. The reason for the raid is said to be that Bazwan Khan had been excluded from the list of Mohmand headmen to whom allowances are granted by the Amir.

SUICIDE OF A HINDU.

At the Morgue, on Saturday evening, the Coroner Mr. G. F. Chalk held an inquest touching the death of Shondu Tukaram, a Hindu, aged about twenty-five years.

The deceased was found lying unconscious on Vincent Road on Saturday morning and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that he was suffering from opium poisoning. He died subsequently. Witnesses stated that the fact of his wife having left him had been preying on his mind.

A verdict of suicide was recorded.

ALLEGED BENGAL CONSPIRACY.

ARREST OF TEACHERS AND STUDENTS.

ELABORATE GUARDING OF PRISONERS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 17.

In connection with the Barisal conspiracy case some more arrests were made yesterday.

Hamendra Kumar Mukhti, headmaster of Noapara High School in Chittagong District, was arrested at the Pahartali railway station in a train. Annada Kumar De, a student of the Sitakund High School, and Pandit Satish Chunder Chakraverty, teacher of a village school in Chittagong were arrested. Abinash Chunder Dutt Chowdhury, a student of the Dinajpur High School, was arrested at Dinajpur. The accused were photographed and sent to Barisal charged with dacoity.

The case was formerly withdrawn by the Crown yesterday and the accused were rearrested on a conspiracy charge. Up till now twenty-three persons have been arrested on the conspiracy charge. Bail application was made yesterday before the Magistrate of Barisal on behalf of the accused, but the application was rejected.

Elaborate police arrangements are made to guard the accused in Barisal jail, and the services of a large number of Gurkha military police constables have been requisitioned. A preliminary enquiry will commence before the magistrate of Barisal on Monday, the 26th of May.

JUMPED OUT IN FRIGHT.

VERDICT OF MISADVENTURE AT INQUEST.

At the Morgue, on Sunday, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of Robert James, a Eurasian aged about 50 years, who died on Saturday night at J. J. Hospital. The deceased had jumped out of the window of the first floor of a house in Sankli Street on the early morning of the 8th instant under circumstances reported in the issue of the "Chronicle" of the 7th instant.

Douglas Owen James, assistant inspector, Water Department, Bombay Municipality, said the deceased was his father. On the morning of the 8th instant, he heard that his father had met with an accident. Some said he was attacked by burglars and was found thrown over the verandah. Others said he fell over in a delirium of fever. He saw the deceased in Sir J. J. Hospital, where he had been removed, off and on. He had asked the deceased what had happened. The deceased said he knew nothing about anything in the house, but he remembered going over the verandah. He jumped over but why he did not know.

Continuing, witness said to his knowledge deceased did not walk in his sleep. Deceased lived with his three daughters and his younger son. When he went to the room he saw things scattered in the room and blood stains. There seemed to be a fight in the room. He suspected no one in particular. His father did not drink or smoke.

To Inspector Stenson, who conducted the inquiry, witness stated he knew of no enemies. He was present when his father made a statement to the police. He said he jumped over the verandah but he did not know why he did it. No valuables were missing. The deceased had four or five cuts on his forehead. He had seen no sharp instrument in the room.

The two daughters of the deceased, who lived with him, were then examined and they gave similar evidence.

Captain H. W. Prescott, House Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital, examined said that the deceased was brought to hospital on the morning of the 8th instant. On admission he was semi-conscious. He had severe wounds on his forehead and other parts of the body. Several of his ribs were fractured. He remained in hospital for several days but he gradually grew worse and died on Saturday night. He made a post-mortem examination on Sunday morning and in his opinion death was due to lumber concussion with asconding haemorrage of the spinal cord. This must have been caused by a fall. He did not think the wounds were self-inflicted. He had seen the deceased in hospital daily. He blamed no one.

Inspector J. Stenson, of the E. Division, said he made enquiries in this case. He saw the deceased in hospital. The deceased told him that on the night in question he was sleeping on the verandah. He thought he heard some noise where his daughter had been sleeping and got up to see what the matter was. He said he was afraid that there might have been somebody in the room so he picked up an instrument just to use as a means of defence. On going on to the room he found his daughter. He returned to the sitting room. The next thing he remembered was that he jumped over the verandah on to the road. As to why he jumped over he was reluctant to say. He blamed no one. He was quite conscious when he made the statement.

The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by injuries received by the deceased jumping over the verandah in a fright (misadventure).

TOPOGRAPHY OF DELHI.

PLACE OF LORD LAKE'S BATTLE.

The present vogue of subjects connected with the topography of Delhi seems to have produced some controversy in the Home papers as to the place of Lord Lake's battle of the 11th September 1803. One of the parties to the discussion speaks of a memorial pillar as marking the site, while another replies that this pillar has been erected on the wrong spot. Pillar or no pillar, there is no more room for doubt about the matter than about the incidents of the siege of 1857. Lord Lake after passing through Khurja took almost precisely the present line of the East Indian Railway, but inclining to the left before reaching the site of what is now Ghaziabad came up facing the south-west corner of the city. Reaching the Hindun, or Jehna as it was then called, after a long march he crossed the river and pitched camp on the further side about eleven a.m. But the enemy would not let him alone and became so demonstrative that he was obliged to draw up his tired troops and fight them. The engagement was joined somewhere about midway in the plain between the Hindun and the Jumna, and by its close the defeated enemy had been driven right up to the Jumna banks. From the ramparts of the river face at Dariaganj an excellent view must have been obtainable of the whole course of the action. The bulk of the defeated force crossed as they had come by a ford somewhere opposite the Khairan Gate, but their line was cut in two by Lord Lake's advances and a large number were driven off the right away to the south. There is an excellent map of the battle in Thorn's history of the war and the author happens to remark that the minarets of Delhi were in full view throughout. There was no further trouble about getting into the city. The principal French officers in Sindhia's service came in to Lord Lake's camp next morning, the Maharatta troops melted away from the scene, while the people of the city and the Emperor's court of one accord hailed the British victory as a deliverance.

HOLKAR'S FAMOUS DASH.

Thirteen months later Jeswant Rao Holkar made his famous dash at Delhi in the hope of re-capturing the unhappy Shah Alum, but was foiled by the prescience of Ochterlony and the vigour with which he inspired the defence. The Marratha host completely encircled the city, but on this occasion the scene of the principal fighting was on the south face, on the line between the Ajmere and Delhi gates. The siege commenced on the 8th October with a cannonade of the south east angle which brought the crumbling parapet down in great pieces, and when this battery had been silenced by a sortie, the attack was continued on the southern curtain between the Ajmere and Turkoman gates where the besieging guns had good cover within easy range in gardens and groves. Though the wall was speedily breached the Mahrattas did not press their attack, and their only attempt at an assault was made on the 14th at the Lahore Gate. But the place must have fallen from the sheer fatigue of the small garrison, but for the approach of relief. Starting from Muttra Lord Lake took the road on the west bank of the Jumna due north to Delhi which is apparently identical with the present one, passing through Pulwal and Balabgarh, and on the 18th reached Delhi encamping on the ground between Dariaganj and the river. His force had been annoyed to some extent by Holkar's cavalry during the last march, but next day they found the Mahrattas vanished. Sir Alfred Lyall remarks of Delhi in one of the letters in his recently published life that "it is an unlucky place: its history marked by sack and massacre." But there is not much amiss within British retrospect. September 1803, October 1804, September 1857, these are all connected with fortunate and proud associations. Let us hope that under British auspices the omens of the place have been permanently reversed.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, May 18.

Rainfall has occurred in Burma, Northeast India, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Central India, the Central Provinces, and the Bombay Deccan, the chief falls being Moulmein one and half inches; Sibsagar two; Narayanganj, Berhampore, Mymensingh, Darjeeling, Gaya, Sialkot, and Amraoti three fourths; Darbhanga, Benares, Rawalpindi, Pendra, Sholapur, Aurangabad, and Khandwa half.

The disturbance over the Bay has disappeared and moist easterly winds have again extended up the Gangetic plain. At the same time a depression over the western desert is causing a strong inflow of air across Kathiawar coast, in consequence the conditions remain favourable to rainfall in Northern India.

Forecast:—Some rain in Burma and Northern India.

Whilst making a reconnaissance flight between Merada and Nekhila, in Morocco in mail week, Lieutenant Soleilland, of the Flying Corps, was compelled to land in a district infested of hostile Moors owing to a breakdown of the motor of his aeroplane. The Moors surrounded him, but were driven off by some Spahis who came to his assistance.

HIS MASTER'S WIFE.

ALLEGED COOLIE RECRUITING.

A curious story was disclosed in a case in which a constable charged Jaganath Brahman, a woman named Ram Kali and a Sikh named Khederam, with creating disturbance in Strand Road under the following circumstances, says the "Indian Daily News." The first two accused arrived by steamer from Rangoon. On disembarking, the woman was asked to wait on the jetty, while the first accused went back to the steamer to fetch their luggage. On his return he was not a little surprised to find the woman walking away in company with the third accused. The first accused remonstrated with the woman for her conduct when she it is said, ignored him, remarking that she did not know him at all. This led to a disturbance between the trio when they were arrested by the beat constable for disorderly conduct on a public thoroughfare.

Mr. Mosaheddin Ahmed, pleader, appeared on behalf of the first two accused, all of whom pleaded not guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate directed the accused to furnish bail for Rs. 20 each and was going to adjourn the case, when the pleader moved for an enhancement of the amount of bail on the following grounds.

The first accused was a darwan in the employ of a contractor at Saraghat a station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. He had escorted the second accused who was the wife of the above mentioned contractor, all the way from Rangoon. The third accused, the pleader said, was a coolie recruiter, and had enticed away the woman when the first accused interfered, resulting in the disturbance complained of. The woman was in possession of about Rs. 200 in cash besides ornaments to the value of about Rs. 800. The woman was therefore in a position to furnish the small amount of bail, and she and the third accused were likely to disappear thus defeating the ends of justice.

Before the Court could consider this matters, the woman and the third accused apparently with a view to meet a probable difficulty in the way of their plans at once pleaded guilty to the charge.

The pleader observed that this plea of guilty put forward by the second and third accused would not alter the general aspects of the case inasmuch as the first accused had not pleaded guilty and so the case should be adjourned.

The Court did not agree with the views of the pleader and imposed a fine of Rs. 5 each upon the second and third accused with the alternative of five days' imprisonment.

The first accused here made a passionate appeal to the Magistrate to stop the woman leaving the court.

The pleader followed by saying that the woman's husband had been communicated with and was expected that very day when he would in all probability institute criminal proceedings against the coolie recruiter, but if the latter and the woman were allowed to leave the court it would be difficult to trace them, as they would leave Calcutta.

The Magistrate observed that he could not help it. The law in the present case did not empower him to detain the two accused, who then left the dock. The first accused in order not to lose sight of the other two accused, at once pleaded guilty when a similar fine was imposed upon him.

Later on his pleader moved the Magistrate for a reduction of the fine observing that the first accused had only a rupee in his possession. All the rest of the money being in the possession of the woman who now disclaims all knowledge of her husband's durwan.

The Magistrate said that he could not grant the prayer as he had already passed orders in the case.

LAST WEEK'S RAINFALL.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 17.

The week's rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in excess in Bengal, Behar and Orissa, the United Provinces West and Rajputana. It was within 20 per cent. of the normal in Lower Burma, the United Provinces East Central India East, the Central Provinces West and Madras South-East and was 20 per cent. or more in defect in the rest of the country, excluding the Divisions of Sind Gujrat, Central India, West Behar, the Konkan and Hyderabad North where no rain usually fall at this time of the year.

The seasonal rainfall up to date is 20 per cent. or more in excess in Orissa, the United Provinces, and Rajputana and differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent. in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Central India East, Malabar and the Madras Deccan.

The absence of rainfall is a normal feature at this time of the year in Sind Central India, West Behar and the Konkan, but in all the remaining divisions the rainfall is 20 per cent. or more in defect.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.

The Coroner Mr. G. F. Chalk held an inquest at the Morgue on Saturday evening touching the death of Noor Mahomed Idu and Hanis Rahimtolla both Mahomedan lads aged 12 and 11 years respectively.

The evidence showed that both the deceased had gone to bathe in a tank at Parel, when they were drowned.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA.

NEW PROGRAMME OF SONGS AND FILMS.

On Saturday night, in spite of the heat, one of the largest houses we have seen at the Excelsior Cinema assembled to enjoy the new week's programme to which Miss Georgie Corlass and Mr. Harry Quiningborough again contributed, gaining as many encores as were allowable between the interesting series of films.

Mr. Quiningborough's first song was descriptive of the different ideas of a girl taken up by various types of men, and the last verse, sung on behalf of the girls themselves by an old girl, was the most amusing. His next number entitled "Coming Home," and this at three o'clock in the morning, was accompanied by a very clever representation of a person under these distressing circumstances.

Miss Georgie Corlass, who never fails to command applause on her appearance, looked extremely dainty in pink, and opened the evening's repertoire with a lively song, the insistent question in the refrain of which caused some embarrasment to its recipients in the stalls. The song greatly pleased the audience and Miss Corlass sang a pretty children's dream song called the "Land of I Dunno Where." The third time Miss Corlass was called back she demonstrated her natural vivacity by conducting the orchestra while she told the audience in song that she was the uniformed conductress of a band. The band conductor theme is an old and foolish one and Miss Corlass, we think, made the best of a poor song. Miss Corlass and Mr. Quiningborough appeared once again in an amusing duet "The Officer and the Army." Miss Corlass made an especially smart officer in the black-braided offdress uniform of the Guards, and Mr. Quiningborough was an effectively comic and ragged "army." His "business," while Miss Corlass was singing, was extremely laughable.

Amongst the films, Pathe's Gazette supplied a fine idea of racing in Ireland among other items of interest. Mr. George Grossmith and Miss Phyllis Dare, by pictorial medium, showed us how ugly the "Turkey Trot" was and were much better able to expound their prowess as dancers in the "Argentine Tango." The "Black Mask" has been undoubtedly the most sensational film shown at the Excelsior lately. The pictures are clever until the climax is reached, when the spectators, although fully desirous of seriously appreciating heroism cannot contain their risible faculties when the heroine actually leads her lover to safety over a rope which is burned through at one end by their enemies. The marvellous pair keep their balance until the last strand has parted and then, clutching the rope swing through space to land safely and accomodatingly near the ground. A comic fish story forms the last picture in a good programme.

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH.

Another excellent programme is being shown this week at the Coronation Cinematograph, the star film being "Raja Harishchandra." The name of this great king of ancient India is a household word among the Indians, and the film therefore has been able to attract large numbers of people daily to the Coronation Cinematograph. The variety side of the programme is represented by Alexandroff, the foot-juggler, who this week has some new tricks to show. It is altogether an excellent programme that is being shown at the Coronation Cinematograph, and the public should not miss this opportunity of seeing it, especially the star film "Harischandra."

INDIA AND PREFERENCE.

MR MONTAGU'S APPEAL.

Mr. Montagu, speaking at Cambridge in mail week criticised Mr. Bonar Law's reference to India and preference. It might be true as Mr. Law said, that we had a right to the gratitude of the Indian people, but he appealed to his hearers to resist efforts of the Unionist party to show to the world the heart of the Empire asking its children for payment for favours they had received. In India, the number of people with incomes less than £10 a year, was greater than the whole populaion of the British Isles, and to increase their cost of living for the benefit of the manufacturing few would be an even greater crime than in England. There were Protectionists in India, but they did not mean by protection what Mr. Bonar Law meant. They wanted protection against England as well as against foreign countries. The Liberal Government said free trade was right for England, and they believed it to be right for India, and they had kept India a free country. But if England became a Protectionist country, how could we deny to the Protectionists of India the right they claimed for themselves of protection against us?

While leading a horse alongside the River Tay, near Swansea, in mail week, James Hickey, 66, haulier, engaged at Upper Forest Tinplate Works, Morriston, fell into the water along with the animal and both were drowned.

CRICKET IN 1913.

FURTHER COUNTY PROSPECTS.

THE M.C.C. AND THE VARSITIES.

In continuation of his article on the County Cricket prospects in 1913, "Wanderer" writes in the "Sportsman":—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The western county had under Mr. Gilbert Jessop but a disappointing season in 1912, but it is hoped that matters may mend this summer. Although the dashing Cantab has resigned the captaincy, and Mr. C. O. H. Sewell has been secured as his successor, Jessop has promised to assist as frequently as his work will allow—the more frequently the better. It is good news that Mr. M. A. Green will be able to appear regularly, Mr. T. Miller likewise up to August, when the amateur brigade will be re-inforced by the advent of Messrs W. M. Brownlee, W. S. A. Brown, and A. W. and F. B. Roberts. Mr. D. C. Robinson is expected to play in about eight matches, Capt A. K. G. White, R.N., in some half a dozen in the early part of the season. The professionals will be drawn from Dipper (who has improved into a really good bat), Langdon, Board, Dennett, Gange—a young right-handed bowler who joins the ground staff at Bristol, and has height and fair pace—Parker, Smith, and Bowles. It is hoped that Gange will supply a much-felt need. The county programme is larger than in 1912, as games with Lancashire and Northamptonshire have been renewed. Middlesex, as in last season, are not encountered. Notts and Sussex figure at Gloucester at the end of May, and Cheltenham receives the home matches with Worcestershire, Hampshire, and Warwickshire (August 7-16).

DERBYSHIRE.

This county was hardly hit by the bad weather last season, so that the financial position—a debt of £113—is really not so unsatisfactory. The Duke of Devonshire has again consented to act as president, but a change in the captaincy has occurred, Mr. J. Chapman having resigned and Capt. R. K. Baggallay appointed skipper in his stead. It is hoped that much the same players will again be available, and that the Harrow captain, Mr. G. L. Jackson, will assist in August. With a view to discovering capable recruits Cadman has been engaged to act as coach when county games are not in progress, and colts and club grounds fixtures have been arranged in various districts. Several promising players have been tried, and it is hoped that Slater, Bowden, and Root will all prove of increased service in 1913. The same nine counties will be met, Bank Holiday dates again being exchanged with Essex, whose only victory last year was obtained at the expense of Derbyshire at Whitsun. Five of the home games—those with Warwickshire, Hampshire, Sussex, Somerset, and Essex—will be played at Derby, Lancashire, Leicestershire, and Notts visit Chesterfied, and Northamptonshire Blackwell. The Warwickshire game opens on a Wednesday, whilst Lancashire, Notts, Northants, and Leicestershire begin their matches on Friday or Saturday.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

A loss to the fox-hunting shire is the fact that Knight has accepted a position as school coach; otherwise the side will continue much as before, with Mr. J. Shields as captain. Endeavours are being made to unearth new talent to strengthen the side, which had such a disastrous cricket and financial campaign in 1912. Among the amateurs who it is hoped will be available are Messrs C. J. B. Wood, W. N. Riley, C. A. Boden, A. T. Sharp, J. Burgess, H. M. Banister, F. M. Joyce, G. B. F. Rudd, E. F. Odell, H. King, H. Wright, and Major G. I. Chaloner. Those engaged on the ground staff are Shipman Coe, Whitehead, Mountney, Skelding, Lord, Geary, Brown (W.), Sidwell, Osborne, and Moore. Preston is at Ashby de la Zouch. King and Astill are engaged at Lord's, but are available for all Leicestershire matches. The following may also be available: Curtis at Sefton Park, Shingler at Paisley, Benskin at Perth County, and F. Bale at Scarborough, and it is hoped that Albert Knight will be able despite his engagement at Highgate School to figure in their ranks.

The same eleven counties as last year will be met, but it was not found possible to ratify the dates with Essex provisionally fixed on. Several weekend starts are being tried, and four of the some games will be decided away from the county town, Warwickshire appearing at Hinckley, Notts at Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Three of these grounds have been entirely relaid and prepared, the public at each of the venues having generously co-operated. The Right Hon. the Earl of Lanesborough has been elected president, and the deficit of only £1,500 has been tackled in such a plucky fashion that it is anticipated that the incubus of debt will practically be removed during the next few weeks.

SOMERSET.

By sheer pluck manage to come up smiling season after season. The card is the minimum of 16 games—with the same counties as in 1912. A colts match will be played on May 17, and trial given to some promising younsters. Mr. E. S. M. Pontz will act as captain throughout the season, and Mr. R. Brooks King has undertaken the secretarial duties. Mr. W. T. Greswell's valuable services will be lost as he will not be in England. Possibly Mr. G. W. Hodgkinson will be available for many of the matches, eight of which are played after July 27 at a period when the side is somewhat stronger. Bath receives the Yorkshire match in May and a week's cricket (Jul 28—August 2), when Northamptonshire and Sussex will visit the cathedral city; the others are allotted to Taunton.

ESSEX.

has had its periods of tribulation, but, thanks to the generosity of Mr. C. E. Green, who has retired from the chairmanship of the committee but becomes this season's president, the year was entered upon free from debt. This meant a special donation of just short of £500. Many of the old members of the executive have resigned, and possibly the new blood, over whom Mr. H. D. Swan will preside, may work for good. The same nine counties as in 1912 are to be met, efforts to increase the card having proved unavailing. The matches with Middlesex will start on Fridays, those with Surrey on Saturdays—an experiment that will be watched with interest as far as London is concerned. As far as known all last season's players will be available, and Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas has consented to continue as captain. Tremlin has quite recovered from his illness, which kept him out of the side throughout last season, and it is hoped that Messrs. G. B. Davies and F. W. H. Nicholas, who are now up at the 'Varsities, will be able to assist, with other promising talent. A good left-handed bowler is sadly needed, whilst the wet wickets did not suit the captain last season nor the side as a whole, for it is essentially a "fast-pitch" team. Some of the side are approaching the veteran stage, rendering an accession of talent the more necessary. It is hoped that the membership will be increased, as desired, to 2,500, for the annual subscription is only a guinea (ladies 10s. 6d.), and the entrance fee has been suspended. The ground, which opens to members on Saturday, is in first-class condition, and it only requires fine weather to enjoy a successful season. The season opens on Whit Monday, when Derbyshire will visit Leyton.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

In 1912 this county had a terribly disappointing season, one victory over Leicestershire, at Leicester, being the extent of their success, whilst financially the club was in an equally low state. It was decided to conciliate, and Mr. H. K. Foster has consented to return to the captaincy of the side, with Mr. G. H. Simpson-Hayward as vice. His brother, "G. N.," will assist in August—possibly "R.E." may figure in a few fixtures—and it is hoped to include several amateurs in each game. All the old players are expected to be available, and Bowley has returned from South Africa in good health after a successful time there with the bat. Full opportunity will be given to young Cheser, also to the fast right-handed bowler, Conway. Pearson receives the Survey match at Worcester in August as his benefit, hopes are expressed that the fixtures allocated to Dudley will be favoured in the matter of weather, and thus help to replenish the coffers of the county club. Bank Holiday dates are again exchanged with Warwickshire, the home fixture being at Whitsun. Ten counties will be met, as in 1912, and Kent will figure at Stourbridge, Warwickshire, Hampshire, and Lancashire at Dudley.

THE MARYLEBONE CLUB.

Contrary to the usual practice, the first-class programme at Lord's will be entered upon prior to the day of the annual general meeting—the 126th. This is probably due to the fact that the first Wednesday in May is not till the seventh of "the merrie month." A two-day game with Middlessex on May 5 and 6 precedes the usual contest with Notts, which is immediately followed on Saturday, the 10th prox., with the Whitsun fixture of the metropolitan county." Hampshire, set apart as a benefit for Alec Hearne. It is sincerely to be hoped that the interest in the match will not be destroyed on the opening day, as was the case on Whit-Monday last season, when Sussex collapsed before the deliveries of J. W. Hearne. Kent and Hampshire are the other first-class counties to be pitted against the premier club at headquarters, though Yorkshire try conclusions at Scarborough, where, according to the official card of the local club, the Gentlemen v. Player's match will follow instead of precede North v. South. Oxford University will be met, both at Oxford and Lord's, the Cantabs at St. John's Hood only. Reference has already been made to the chief fixtures of the season—Oxford v. Cambridge (July 7, etc.) Eton v. Harrow (July 11 and 12). Gentlemen v. Players (July 14 and following days). Royal Navy v. Army, which ranks as first class and has three days allotted, will be begun on Tuesday, June 3. Rugby v. Marlborough is set for July 30 and 31, followed by Cheltenham v. Haileybury. This year the Schools will have four days set apart. On the August Bank Holiday and the morrow two elevens will do battle, and the pick of these will try conclusions with the M. C. C. on the two following days (August 6 and 7). The M. C. C. will play the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, who then meet each other, also Clifton College and Egypt and the Soudan. Cambridgeshire, Herts, Dorset, Wiltshire and Bucks are the Minor Counties appearing at St. John's Wood, where the vacant day between the 'Varsity and Schools' matches will be devoted to London Clergy v. Southwark Clergy—a new fixture. The game with the London Playing Fields is to be repeated

Towards the end of last season the ground at Lord's admittedly became in a terrible condition. This was ascribable to four facts—the drought of 1911, the dry spring of 1912, and the abnormally wet weather which succeeded it. The fourth was the imperfect drainage system. This has been extended, the turf specially treated, and the result will, I think, be found favourable, though the hurdles on the south side are to be retained for the present. There is the usual lengthy list of out games with schools, clubs, etc., which cost the club a large sum annually, but which perform much good work for amateur cricket. From the ground staff disappear George Hay and Gariin, but there are additions in Kennedy (Hants), Watson (Norfolk), and Lee (H. W.) (Middlesex).

THE UNIVERSITIES—OXFORD.

A start has already been made at Cambridge with the trials; at Oxford the Seniors' Match will be begun on At home Oxford meet Mr. H. K. Monday, followed by the Freshmen's Foster's XI., Kent, M. C. C., Free Foresters, and Scotland; on tour the 'Varsity match at Lord's on July 7 will be preceded by encounters with Sussex, Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI. (at Eastbourne), Hampshire, and M. C. C.

The old Reptonian, I. P. F. Campbell, who had such hard luck as soccer skipper, succeeds to the captaincy, with F. H. Knott as hon. secretary. In addition there are available R. H. Twining (last season's captain), R. V. V. Bardsley, E. A. Shaw (the Marlburian wicket-keeper), and J. N. Fraser (the Australian bowler). Of seniors I would mention the Gaekwad of Baroda, K. A. Lister Kaye, F. C. G. Naumann, who just failed to gain a place last July, R. F. Popham, C. B. Ponsonby, C. D. Forrester, A. C. Wilkinson, E. C. Coleman, G. R. R. Colman, and R. C. Burton; of freshmen D. G. Wigan (the Eton captain), J. N. Richardson (Repton), F. W. H. Nicholas (Forest School), R. S. M. White (Malvern), A. W. Carr (Sherborne), who has played for Notts, R. A. Persee, and B. von G. Melle.

CAMBRIDGE.

Provided they are in residence the Cantabs would be able to command the services of all bar one of the members of last season's XI. that proved victorious at Lord's over Oxford by three wickets, the exception being N. J. Holloway. The Hon. H. B. H. Mulholland has been appointed captain, Mr. S. H. Savile hon. secretary. For some reason the latter has not seen fit to accede to our customary request for particulars, but I believe I am correct in stating that an addition to the Seniors' (April 24) and Freshmen's matches (April 28) and the usual further trial the Blues will be visited at Fenner's by Middlesex, Sussex, Northamptonshire, Yorkshire, Hampshire, and Free Foresters, whilst the games on tour prior to the "battle of the Blues" will be against Sussex, Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI., and M. C. C.

Apart from the old Blues the Cambridge captain will have an exceptional number of excellent Seniors available—to name a few, M. Woosnam, who needs no introduction to readers of "The Sportsman," A. H. Lang, Hon. G. J. Mulholland, B. D. Hylton-Stewart, C. Patteson, A. J. Wood, G. A. Fairbairn, R. Knight, and P. J. Richardson. Of Freshmen G. B. Davies (Rosall), K. H. C. Woodroffe (the Marlborough fast bowler), W. M. Brownlee (Clifton), G. E. C. Wood (Cheltenham), A. J. Murdoch (Brighton), and J. H. C. Lindsay (Blundell's) are but a few. Competition is, therefore, likely to be extremely keen. But I must not poach on the preserves of our 'Varsity writers.

SMOKING IN THEATRES.

PREJUDICAL EFFECT ON THE AIR.

The question of smoking in theatres is discussed in the "Lancet", and many strange side-lights are thrown both on the habit of smoking and on smoky atmospheres in general. It is easy enough, of course, to prove that if the suggestion were carried through the playgoing public would be submitted, whether they liked it or not, to an atmosphere of burning pipe, cigar, or cigarette, which cannot add to the healthiness of th esurroundings. Courteous smokers will respect the reasons which induce many people to refrain from the indulgence—and in not a few cases there may be decided medical reasons included—while it is certain that it does no harm to anybody to give up smoking at any time.

It is doubtful whether such discomforts arise from nicotine; they are more likely due to imperfect products of combustion, amongst which must be reckoned irritating empyreumatics and the decidedly poisonous gas carbon monoxide. It is certain that if the aid of a theatre in which a large company of people were smoking were examined it would show a result very far from a standard of purity. The only concession that might be made would be to reserve certain parts of the theatre for smokers and to provide a special system of ventilation in those parts which would effectually prevent the smoke from annoying those who do not choose to smoke. If this is impracticable, then the prohibition of smoking in theatres seems to us to be reasonable. It will, of course, be urged that smoking is permitted in the theatre of varieties or music-hall, and the public appear to appreciate the privilege. There are compensations, however, in regard to the theatre in which smoking is not allowed, which a good many people very properly value—namely, the atmosphere is cleaner and clearer; the floors are not bestrewn with tobacco ash, fag ends of cigars and cigarettes, and dead matches; the annoyance caused by the lighting of matches during a darkened scene is happily avoided; and the fittings are free from tobacco reek. These considerations add not a little to the enjoyment of a play.

BOXING IN BOMBAY.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS' TOURNAMENT.

TO-NIGHT'S CONTESTS.

To-night the Sherwood Foresters will commence their first Regimental Boxing Tournament in Bombay, and as it is to be held in the open-air on the Oval, instead of at Colaba, as has been the case in recent years, the public who are interested in the art of pugilism should be well supplied with sport every night of the week, for we are assured that care has been taken to procure boxers of note from all parts of India. Towards this end, no less than Rs. 2,000 have been spent in prizes, and such well-known fighters in India as Sly, Makins, McCarthy, and Plant are competing, while we have a local favourite in Melville who is to meet Pte. Kinnaird of the Loyal North Lancs in the Middle Weight contest on Tuesday night. Bombay volunteer pugilists of local fame will also compete for a special Volunteer prize. There will be from twelve to fifteen fights every night, and Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights will probably supply the most exciting contests of the tournament, which has been arranged by and is under the presidency of Lieut. Sherbrooke of the Sherwood Foresters.

The price of seats are Rs. 5, Rs. 3, Rs. 2 and Re. 1. Season tickets for the first two classes can be obtained for Rs. 15 and Rs. 7-8 respectively. Soldiers and sailors in uniform will be admitted free to the third and fourth classes.

TO-NIGHT'S CONTESTS.

The following is a detailed programme of the chief contests during the week:—

TO-NIGHT: 6 Rounds Contest: Pte. Feast, Sherwood Foresters, (Bantam Weight Champion of Regiment and runner up in 9th Division Tournament) vs. Pte. Burns, Loyal North Lancs (Bantam Weight Champion of Regiment).

TUESDAY: 10 Rounds Contest: Dy. Inspector Melville, B.M.P., (Middle Weight Champion of Bombay) vs. Pte. Kinnaird, Loyal North Lancs (Middle Weight Champion of Regiment).

WEDNESDAY: 10 Rounds Contest: Pte. Plant, 7th D. G., (Bantam Weight Champion of India) vs. Lce-Cpl. McCarthy, Cheshire (Bantam Weight Champion, 9th Division).

THURSDAY: 10 Rounds Contest: Pte. Sly, Middlesex Regt., (Light Weight Champion, 8th Division) vs. Pte. Makins, Loyal North Lancs (Light Weight Champion, 6th Division).

FRIDAY: 5 Rounds Contest: Boy Crump (Sherwood Foresters') Boy Champion vs. Boy Champion of B.V.A. Cadets.

On Saturday the finals of ten competitions will be held.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, May 18.

The grounds of Rosherville were fairly well filled last evening when the last of our weekly sports on the river was held. The band of the 43rd Light Infantry (Oxford and Bucks has come in very usefully in this connection, as its temporary stay at Kirkee has helped to fill in a hot weather void most pleasantly. Four events were programmed on the present occasion and all were keenly contested. The back paddling was what its name implied, paddling backwards, five boats took part the result being a win for Mr. Lake.

In the Suffragette Stakes, which was contested in heats, the lady was blindfolded and armed with a stick. The boats then raced to floating barrels on which were chatties which the lady had to knock to bits. Mrs. Monteith and Mr. Greenshields won the first and last heats and thus gained the prize. The pillow fighting astride a beam lashed between two punts gave rise to a good deal of laughter and ended eventually in a draw between Capt. Venn Ellis and Capt. Powell.

Details:—Back Paddling—50 yards in whiffs the boat to proceed stern foremost.

Mr. Lake 1

Also competed:—Messrs. Irwin, Bacon, Greenshields and Chitty.

Affinity Apple Hunting. Crew of one lady and one gentleman in Canadian Canoes. The lady to pick an apple out of the water with a fork.

Mrs. Venn Ellis and Mr. Greenshields 1

Mrs. Monteith and Capt. Brooke Smith 2

Also competed:—Miss Fitzgibbon and Mr. Irwin, Mrs. Merriman and Capt. Hall, Mrs. Stowell and Mr. Heath.

Suffragette Stakes:—Crew of one lady and one gentleman in Canadian Canoes. The lady to be blindfolded and armed with a stick with which she had to break a chatty:—

First heat:—

Mrs. Monteith and Mr. Greenshields 1

Mrs. Forbes Tullock and Mr. Edwardes 2

Also competed:—Mrs. Merriman and Capt. Hall, Mr. Maxwell Moffat and Miss Veech, Capt. and Mrs. Brooke Smith, Mrs. Narris and Mr. Heath.

Final:—Mrs. Monteith and Mr. Greenshields 1

Also competed:—Mrs. Forbes Tullock and Mr. Edwardes, Capt. and Mrs. Venn Ellis (bye), Miss Fitzgibbon and Capt. Powell (bye).

Pillow Fighting:—

Capt Venn Ellis

Capt. Powell

Also competed:—Messrs. Harvey Kelly, Greenshields and two others.

GOLF NOTES.

It is difficult to find anything of local interest to record as although a few enthusiasts continue to play golf during the week, it is only on Sundays that any great number turn out. There are some golfers in Bombay who would think there was something wrong if they did not play their usual two rounds on Sunday mornings. Nowadays, however, it is really too hot to play late and one finds that after one round one has quite enough of it. With the break of the rains golfers will be turning their thoughts towards Nasik. There is not a more enjoyable way of spending a week end than at the Club House at Nasik. The climate during the rains is all that can be wished for. Leaving Bombay by the midday train you arrive at Nasik in time for dinner and if you go up on Friday you can have two full days golf and return to Bombay early on Monday morning in time for work. The annual golf weeks, when the championship of Western India takes place has been arranged for the second week in September and there are rumours of a record attendance. It is quite the best "week" of the year and golfers from all parts of India turn up regularly to take part in the various competitions. Ladies also are well catered for and there is always keen competition among them.

The Rev. Mr. Cameron, whose sad death was reported last week, was a regular attendant during the Nasik golf week. He always took a keen interest in the Club and will be greatly missed.

Dr. Ladd, whose handicap is 16, has just had the unusual experience of holing out in one for the second time. This he did a week or two ago at the 15th hole at Trelwell which measures 159 yards long, while the Henley Course was the scene of his former exploit.

The Ladies Meeting at Raneleigh this year was full of incident from start to finish. On the first day Miss Lutch put in a phenomenal score of 69 which is considered one of the very finest accomplishments of Miss Lutch's brilliant career. She played absolutely perfect golf. It was the low handicap players who had matters in their favour for the handicap prize on the Tuesday which fell to Miss Spence with 73-3-72. To show how popular the meeting is, it has only to be mentioned that the first tee was being struck off continually at intervals of rather less than four minutes from 9-10 until 4-48. It will therefore probably be necessary to limit the entry next year to handicaps slightly lower than that which now obtain.

The Sussex County Championship was this year played over the Eastbourne Course in excellent weather. The final was eventually fought out by two Yorkshiremen now resident at Eastbourne, Mr. G. H. Peacock and Mr. Ernest Smith, the latter one of the mainstays of the Northern County at cricket for a number of years. They were all equal at the end of the first eighteen holes, but after this Mr. Peacock gradually got ahead and eventually won 3 & 2. The feature of the handicap singles was a remarkable round of 74 by Mr. Pigott in the course of which he holed an iron shot from the tee at the eighth which is on the top of a hill and he also had a two at another hole. With a handicap of 3 however he had to be content with second place, a local player Mr. Stanley Jones being successful with a return of 77-3-74. The Bogey Competition attracted 65 entries and was also won by another Eastbourne player, Mr. Fidman returning a card all square with "Bogey."

Ray, the champion was in great form when meeting Varden in a match to celebrate the opening of the extended course of the Grange Park Club, St. Helens. Starting with a 3 and a 2 he was out in 34 and home in 37, Vardon who was not putting well taking seven strokes more.

It is reported that the steward of the Oxbey Club has backed himself to play seven rounds in the course of one day between July last, and the middle of August. The ordinary golfer finds two rounds in any one day quite sufficient exercise.

One would think that there are already sufficient different kinds of golf balls on the market, but it appears that a new company, the Rubaslie works, are about to enter the field of competition and after exhaustive experiments are placing in the market six new balls ranging in price from one shilling to half a crown. Each branch will be manufactured in twelve different sizes, weights and markings, so that altogether this firm will have 72 different kinds. The most fastidious golfer should find one of this number to please him.

A completely representative entry is assured for the Southern Qualifying Competition for the "Sphere and Tatler" £350 foursome tournament which will be held in two sections at Denham and Fulwell. Every professional of note in the London district will be engaged and there ought to be an imposing batch of low scores. Deal will be the scene of the final stages on May 20, 21, 22.

The Welsh Sections competition for the same cups took place over the Penarth Course when S. E. Grant-Lenby, R. S. Fernie, Glamorganshire, C. Hughes, Chester and G. Gadd, Wrexham, qualified for the four places. S. E. Grant sent in a remarkable card of 74 for the first eighteen holes which was four strokes better than the record for the Course.

FOOTBALL.

R. G. A. (3) vs. Y. M. C. A. (0).

Yesterday evening on the Cooperage an interesting football match took place between the R. G. A. and the Y. M. C. A. which in accordance with the expectations of those present, resulted in an easy win for the former by three goals to nil. The game was played in the best of sporting spirits and though only a friendly contest, lacked no interest throughout. There was a fairly large crowd of spectators who showed their appreciation of good play by loud applause. The game opened rather favourably for the R. G. A. who being the heavier team and having the breeze in their favour in the first half scored the two goals within a short time. The Y. M. C. A. were apparently the weaker party, but nevertheless they displayed beautiful play by their neat passes and artful tactics.

The R. G. A. played a good combination game and were continually pressing their opponents who, to save their situation were compelled to deliberately kick out on several occasions. The Y. M. C. A. were not to be discouraged however and made many brilliant attempts at retaliation, but unfortunately they always failed to score. Towards the end of the game the R. G. A. put in another goal the scores standing at the close:

R. G. A. .....3 goals.
Y. M. C A. .....nil.

LEGISLATIVE CRANKS.

Mr. C. E. Sutcliffe writes in the "Sportsman":—A fortnight ago I dealt with some spoil-sports of the game, devoting most of my space to the way football was spoiled by experts who, rather than play in manly fashion, studied a weakness of the laws and adopted a method of thwarting the aims of opponents. To eliminate this feature of football is to my mind desirable. If the reports of two old and reliable journalists are faithful and true, and they are confirmed by good judges who saw the matches, there were two League games absolutely spoiled within four days by these tactics.

The public are not experts in offside. They do not look for it as the referee does, and they are angered and disgusted and no wonder. The men who have become masters of the dodge of catch-your-opponent-napping can give us the best football.

For some time the legislative idea has been to overlook technicalities and to stope whistle-blowing as much as possible. We want 90 minutes' football, not 90 minutes' whistle-blowing. My comments, framed with the idea of supporting the Scottish proposal to alter the offside law, have been vigorously criticised by several men, two of whom, lacking argument, resorted to personalities. 'Twas ever thus.

A PAIN TO PREVENT FORWARD PLAY.

I am told they are smart men who are experts in these manœuvres. Is there a man going to a football match to see either M'Cracken, Morley, or anybody else reveal the tactics of throwing an opponent offside? Would such tactics ever popularise the game? Is it the type of football skill we want to see in a manly game and played in the name of sport? We can applaud the dribbler, the marksman, the tackler, and the feeder, but the man who is simply spying for opportunities to throw an opponent offside does not commend himself to me by such methods.

I am told it is the fault of the forward. He should be careful to keep onside. Do my critics not realise that he is trying to do so, but the flight of the ball is quick. A man may be well in play one second and by the movement of a player, out of play in a fraction of time. A player keeps his eye on his opponents, and if he finds he is right and looks for the pass in that fraction of a second, a player not then in his view, may throw him offside.

The half-back looks round, see his man all right, and before he can give the forward pass a full-back on the other side of the field, behind the referee, rushes forward. Immediately the forward receives the ball the back having rushed forward, yells "Offside.' I want to stop that kind of work.

INTELLIGENCE LESS MISAPPLIED.

It spoils the game and penalises a player whose sole aim has been to keep in play. I am told to let "well" alone. It may be "well" to some people, but it is not to me. I do not write other people's views, and allow those who like to differ from me. I am not concerned at being styled a legislaive crank nor one of a "disgruntled" few who desire a change. Cranks are very useful; the greatest men the world ever knew have been styled cranks.

Some people may think the style of game I object to is evidence of intelligence. There is little intelligence about it, and what there is, is misapplied. The style of one-back game I object to, is that which has for its aim the deliberate purpose of throwing an opponent, who is in play, out of play, behind his back and without his knowledge. And that, I am told, is intelligence which is to popularise and glorify the game.

THE CRANK SEES BEYOND HIS CRITICS

The reformer is generally ahead of the time. We have had many alterations and many improvements in the past, and some of us will live long enough to see many more. And for the encouragement of those who delight to criticise a crank, may I say I long for the time when there will be no such thing as off-side in the case of a free kick.

A GRAND SPIRIT

BUCHANAN'S

"BLACK & WHITE"

SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Sold Everywhere.

F. CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY—POONA.

Sweets & Chocolates.

Special Cakes for afternoon teas and Soirees.

Up-country orders carefully attended to.

Medows St. & Esplanade Rd., BOMBAY.
Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia."
Telephone No. 42. 274

SPRING

HAIR HEALTH.

Make your hair and scalp healthy now by Kaminia Oil and your summer hair troubles will be few. The scalp and hair are more easily treated now than if you wait until the sweat of the hot weather makes it impossible to keep the head free from dandruff.

Kamina Oil is a scalp and hair tonic that makes and keeps the scalp clean and hair growing. It destroys the germ of dandruff and furnishes nourishment to the hair follicles. Daintily perfumed. Take Kaminia Oil and no other.

Re. 1-0-0 per Bot. V. P. P. extra.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,

155 B. C. Market, BOMBAY
169

MOTHERS ONLY READ

LACGENERA (REGD.)

LACGENERA (Angel's Galactogogue) is a palatable vegetable preparation for producing a plentiful and healthy and natural flow of milk in nursing mothers when the milk is absent or scanty. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a nutritious diet. It imparts a pleasant flavour to the milk so that the infant takes the breast more readily.

Beware of imitations

Sold everywhere—
MADON SONS & Co.,
BOMBAY.

ARTISTIC MOSAIC WORK IN BROKEN TILES OR CHINA. PATTERNS MADE ACCORDING TO DESIGN

SEND FOR PARTICULARS TO

GULAMALI GULAMHUSEIN

21 BANK STREET FORT BOMBAY

ESTAB 1878 TELEGRAM

CRIME AND FIRE IN AMERICA.

REMARKABLE FIGURES.

About £50,000,000 of property is annually burnt up in the United States. That is anywhere from 8 to 13 times the per capital loss sustained through fire by any of the peoples of Western Europe; and the statistics show that while the population of America has increased by only 21 per cent. in the past decade, her fire loss has increased by 84 per cent. exactly four times as fast (writes Sydney Brooks in the "Daily Mail").

And this in spite of the fact that America boasts the most efficient and daring fire departments to be found anywhere, and that in the central and most crowded areas of several of the largest cities the law compels the erection of "fireproof" buildings of steel, concrete, and hollow tile. Yet New York alone has more fires every year than all the capitals of Europe put together. One American in every 250 has a fire each year, and the actual value of the property destroyed represents probably less than half the amount extracted from the people to pay for additional safeguards and the increased cost of insurance. Not less than £100,000,000 is the full tribute thus annually paid by Americans, directly and indirectly, to the fire fiend.

THE GIGANTIC ARSON BILL.

What is the explanation of these astounding figures? In a series of nine articles which are now appearing in "Collier's Weekly," Mr. Arthur McFarlane, a competent and trustworthy publicist, has examined the subject in all its aspects and has come to one very definite and startling conclusion. It is that from one-half to two-thirds of the fires in the United States are actively or passively criminal. Arson, in other words, destroys at the lowest computation, £25,000,000 of property each year and imposes on the American people in addition an equal or somewhat larger sum as an insurance tax.

Matters, indeed, have come to such a pass that the fire statistics are a closer index to the prosperity of the country and to the condition of particular industries than either Wall-street or the bankruptcy returns or the official trade figures. Every period of financial and commercial depression is not only accompanied but heralded by a sudden increase of fires. The panic of 1907 took Wall-street by surprise. But the fire insurance companies knew what was coming months before, and many of them prepared for it by cancelling half their risks.

And not only do fires rise and fall in strict proportion to general conditions, but every disaster, like the recent floods in the Middle West, every change in fashion, every fluctuation in the fortunes of this trade and of that, has an immediate effect on the fire barometer. For the past two years there has been a considerable depression in the building trade all over America. As a consequence planing mills and lumber yards have developed a high degree of inflammability, about twice what it was before the depression set in.

OPPORTUNE CONFLAGRATIONS.

When building ceases a hundred little contributory trades are thrown out of joint, and they, too, begin to burn in sympathy. Thus the fire loss on factories engaged in turning out gas and electric fixtures has more than doubled in the past three years. Paris in 1910 set its ban on feathers. Within a month three feather factories in New York had caught fire. The introduction of the sheath gown led to the burning of petticoat factories. When dresses in 1911 became simpler the establishments devoted to braids, trimmings, and embroideries promptly burnt up; and when one-piece gowns came into fashion there was a prodigious mortality among shirt-waist factories.

In the same way, within the last three years crop failures in Dakota, a flood in the Lower Mississippi, a drought in the Western States, a big strike, the formation of a Trust in some special industry and the consequent pressure on the small man—have all proved conflagration breeders. Whatever an American is, farmer, trader, or manufacturer, his first thought apparently, when hard times come and he finds himself loaded up with unsaleable goods and useless machinery, is to have a fire.

And besides this there are regular seasonal fires that recur with unfailing punctuality. Unprosperous summer hotels, for instance, have a knack of burning in October and November; winter hotels in April and May. The end of the year when the annual stocktaking is held is always fruitful of claims on the fire insurance companies. The yearly fur fire, millinery fire, clothing fire, and so on have become by now classic jokes. Since 1901 in the "seasonal-trade" district of New York, 250 consecutive numbers on Broadway have produced 446 fires.

The demand for fires has resulted in the rise of a class of men to supply them. Arson has become a regular trade. It has its wholesale and its retail establishments, its agents to watch the credit returns and get in touch with the men who are likely to be in need of fires, its employees to act as "night watchmen" in the establishment that is to be burned, its experts to prepare the fire and see to it that leather and heavy woollen goods will burn like shavings, and its trade union rates. In Chicago alone there are ten such gangs of incendiaries, and the tenement districts in all the large cities are nothing less than so many schools of arson.

WHERE THE PROFIT GOES.

What are the causes that are responsible for so appalling a state of affairs? They are, first, that the big fire insurance companies must and do gain by fires. Were there no fires there would be no insurance. A good fire and a prompt settlement are often the best of advertisements. The more fires there are the easier it is to crush out the competition of smaller rivals. Finally, a big conflagration is an excuse for putting up the rates all over the country. The Baltimore fire of 1904 and the San Francisco fire of 1906 have by now both begun to pay compound interest.

Secondly, the men who really control the fire insurance business in America are the agents and brokers to whom every dollar of fire loss, honest or criminal, is pure gain, who sell insurance on flat commission for maybe a dozen companies at once, who are therefore tempted to over-insure each customer, who get their largest profits from the unsafe risk on which the higher rates are charged, and who can boycott any company that declines to accept a liberal proportion of bad risks with the good. Forty-five and fifty years ago conditions almost identically unwholesome prevailed in the British marine insurance business. But the "coffin-ships" of modern America are on land.

THE IMMUNITY OF THE FIRE-RAISER.

Thirdly, the over-readiness of the companies to meet all claims and the astuteness of lawyers and "fire adjusters" in pressing and magnifying those claims make it profitable for every insured firm or person to have a fire. Fourthly, effective investigation of the causes of fires by public officials hardly exists in any State in the American Union, and arson in consequence is one of the safest of crimes. Fifthly, and finally, even when the criminal is caught it is all but impossible to convict him. In some States, indeed, it appears to be an open question whether a man has not a legal right to burn his own property if he chooses; and in all States the rules of evidence are such that unless the incendiary has actually been seen to light the fire and unless the match with which he did it can be produced in court there is next to no chance of bringing him to justice.

It is just a sample of what obtains all over America that while in New York, by the testimony of its own Fire Commissioner, there are at least 4,000 cases of arson a year, there have been fewer than twenty convictions in the past decade.

THE KING REVIEWING THE BRIGADE OF GUARDS.

Photo by Central News.

The March Past.

"MURDERLESS MILLINERY."

MME. SARAH GRAND ON FASHION AND CRUELTY.

The Animals' Healtheries Exhibition, which was opened in mail week at the Caxton Hall by Lord Saye and Sele, is one great protest against cruelty and a plea in favour of kindness. It is a curious mixture of implements of torture and soothing syrups and milk diets (says the "Standard"). On one stall are a number of traps used by hard-hearted men to catch rabbits and hares; on the other side of the room is a bed for baby dogs with real human nurses who feed them out of a bottle.

Pamphlets and brochures telling the innocent and ignorant public how to keep cats and rear pigs are to be had in abundance, and one of the injunctions laid down for owners who seek to do their duty to pussy is to brush their cats every day. It is also pointed out that some cats are terribly nervous, a theory with which city dwellers may or may not readily agree.

AN IMPORTANT EXHIBIT.

The exhibit to which every visitor's attention was drawn yesterday, however, was one showing millinery in which not a feather was visible, and ospreys were banned. Most of the hats were made direct from special Paris models, and have been brought to London specially for the exhibition by Messrs. Diane and Cie. For hours the visitors admired the creations and tried on the bonnets and hats to their intense satisfaction. One brown creation was made entirely of moiré ribbons, and had an additional charm in two little rosebuds tucked under the narrow brim. Not a mode but can be reproduced by this "murderless millinery," and the cost is only one-third of the real article.

This exhibit supplied a text for a lecture which was given in the afternoon by Mme. Irene San Carolo. Presiding at the lecture was Mme. Sarna Grand, the authoress, who had some hard words to say about the fashion that dictates millinery.

MME. SARAH GRAND'S VIEW.

"I am a hater of all cruelty," said Mme. Grand, "and that is the main reason why I stand here to protest against the cruelty to birds. It is not too much to assert that any cruel act is a degradation to mankind." Women, she remarked, had been blamed for the cruelty which went with the procuring of plumes, but "women never went down to the lowest depths." There was always a lower than that to which any woman might sink, and in the lowest of all men would be found. "I believe," she said, "that you will also find that if a woman shows any bad traits she will be found to have inherited them from the male side of her family.

THE MURDEROUS MALE.

"It is true that man is at the bottom of all mischief. Women do not form companies and send out trappers. It is true that some women do wear feathers, but they do not know what the procuring of these decorations entails. All that is horrible and disgusting is kept from them. Trace fashion to its lair and you will find men working there, setting up fashions for their own profit."

As proof of her contention that women were not really responsible for the cruelty to the birds in the procuring of aigrettes Mme. Grand said that since suspicion had attached to the aigrette it had become bad form to wear one. It had been suggested by fashion artists that farms should be started, and by scientific cross-breeding it would be made possible to produce new plumes which would change fashions far more often than they change at present. "I object," said the speaker, "to making the beautiful birds of the air into barn-yard fowls for the sake of fashion. There is just one way to settle the question of murderous millinery and save the birds at the same time: that way is to refuse to buy feathers, either real or imitation."

Mr. Hedley, the new manager of Bristol City, has secured the services of E. Howling, the amateur International goalkeeper, of South Bank, for next season. He has only had 15 goals scored against him during the past season. He has now signed a professional form. It is stated that several First League clubs have made overtures to him.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

CAN A CONVICTED PER SON SUE?

An interesting point as to a convicted person's right to compensation under the Workmen's Conpensation Act was raised at Southwark County Court in mail week, when a Survey Commercial Docks stevedore sued Furness, Withy, and Co., master stevedores and shipowners, in the following circumstances.

The applicant was injured whilst at work for the respondents, and was awarded compensation at the rate of £1 per week. During incapacity he was convicted of a felony and sentenced to 18 months' hard labour. Upon this conviction coming to the knowledge of the respondents they stopped payment of the compensation, holding that the applicant was not prevented from working by reason of the injury, but by virtue of his being in goal. It was contended that the applicant would be able to do light work were he not in prison.

Mr. Doughtly (instructed by Messrs. Patterson and Brewer for the applicant) contended that the man was still entitled to compensation, inasmuch as the prison doctor agreed that the applicant was still incapacitatd from doing any heavy work through the injury. As a fact, he could not do the "hard labour" in prison.

Judge Granger however, raised the point as to whether a person undergoing sentence for felony could sue at law, and reserved judgment on the whole case.

The respondents offered to agree to an award of 1d. per week whilst the applicant was finishing his sentence, and to pay the wife 12s. per week, but this was not accepted.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

A PEN-PICTURE BY "T. P."

I paid a visit this week to Sir Thomas Lipton (writes Mr. T. P. O'Connor in "T. P.'s Weekly) to have a talk with him about his new challenge and his new attempt to capture the America Cup. It is always a pleasure to have an hour or two with this very remarkable and also very attractive man. He is an old acquaintance of mine, and I know all his career almost at first hand from its very start. I need not go into a history so well known except very briefly and hurriedly. All my readers know that he is the son of two poor Irish people who, like many thousands of their race, had to fly to Glasgow from famine and plague in Ireland after Black '46—the year of the Great Famine—that they never succeeded in making more than a living, and that their son had to start life at the lowest rung of the ladder. It is known also that, despairing of success at Home, he emigrated to America, in the steerage, of course; that he was there reduced now and then to sleeping in Central Park for want of even the small amount of money necessary to pay for a night's bed; that he returned to Glasgow, set up a small shop, went to a fair in Ireland, bought all the butter there, and pawned his watch to make up the amount which was necessary for this to him, then, very big transaction.

THE ART OF ADVERTISING.

Then came other shops, also small. I remember his first shop in Manchester, for instance; it was quite a tiny place; indeed, if I remember rightly, it consisted of one small room with a counter. The next thing I remember about him is his big and bold advertisements. The art of advertising is now fully developed in England; but I remember the time when it was regarded by some English traders as a luxury and by others as a vulgarity. There is a well-known story of Bryant and May—now among the greatest manufacturers of the world. Mr. May was a Quaker and an old fashioned trader; and when his partner, Mr. Bryant, communicated to him his project of advertising their wares, Mr. May announced promptly that he must leave the business; and he did, with gigantic loss to himself and his heir, but unscathed by the folly or the vulgarity, as he thought, of advertising. Lipton had no such scruples, and he boldly covered the walls of London with pictures of the gigantic pig which he was importing from Ireland, and was about to distribute among the breakfast tables of England.

An extraordinarily keen business man, a born trader, with his Ulster appreciation of the value of money further sharpened by his education in the great Scotch city, Lipton was able to buy his goods at good prices, and then to re sell them to the public at a small profit, and at prices that contrasted with those of his rivals very favourably. And so the business grew and grew until in less than twenty years from the time he started as a penniless trader, he had become a household word in all parts of the world. This period of Lipton's life was absolutely concentrated on his business; he had no other interest in life, he knew nobody outside business circles. Every day was the same; a modest house in the suburbs of London; some trotting horses—this was before the era of the motor-car—a quick journey to his place of business between eight and nine o'clock in the morning; and then the whole day there until eight o'clock in the evening, when he returned to his home in the country, and after a modest meal, went to bed and prepared himself for the labours of the next day.

Among the 22 resolutions passed by the Andhra Mahila Sabha at a recent Conference at Musalipatam the last is that "women should unhesitatingly adopt the use of shoes and umbrellas in order to remove the intense suffering to which they are subjected during the variations of weather."

Photo by Central News.

The King riding to Hyde Park for the Review, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and Prince Arthur of Connaught.

Photo by Central News.

The Queen and Princess Mary leaving Buckingham Palace for the Review.

SOCIAL TOPICS AT HOME

Gossip of the Week.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 2.

The Queen is a great collector of China and she is keenly interested in the English branch of that industry. The visit that she and the King paid to the potteries was consequently no ordinary formality. Her Majesty who is very thorough in all she takes up has been visiting various shops in London, since her return, and making purchases of English ware. Both the King and Queen were so interested in all they saw whilst staying with Lord and Lady Crewe, that they are both more than ever enthusiastic over the programme they have set themselves for the next few years. It is no longer a secret that after their visit to the Earl and Countess of Derby at Knowsley in July, the Earl of Durham at his famous seat Lambton Castle, will be the next to be honoured. That will be a busy time and of particular importance to the King, who will be able to exercise his professional knowledge in studying the shipbuilding yards on the Tyne and the Wear. Their Majesties will also visit the iron smelting at Middlesborough, Stockton, and other ports on the Tees. It will probably be about April of next year that this latter visit will be paid.

I hear that when the French President pays his proposed visit here in June, he is likely to be offered quarters in Buckingham Palace. In that case what is known as the Belgian suite will be prepared for our distinguished visitor. Personally, no doubt Monsieur Poincare would prefer that portion of St. James' Palace known as York House, in which his predecessors were so comfortable. There are few more quaint, peaceful spots in London than the quadrangle of the old Georgian residence. It has dignity and an old world charm to be found in no other residence in the West-End.

There was quite a gathering of young ladies at Buckingham Palace on Princess Mary's sixteenth birthday. Their Majesties only daughter is taking a great interest in her dancing lessons just now, and after tea an impromptu dance took place. Apart from the many beautiful presents received from her family, the Princess was presented with a pair of silver flower vases filled with choice blooms from the Household.

Vigorous and philanthropic clergy whose personalities have not been quite the modern conception of Anglican priesthood, predominated forty years ago. But in the Reverend Freeman Crofts Wills there has just passed away a good man who was not exactly matched either by "Hang Theology" Rogers of St. Botolph, the Militant Charles Kingsley, or even the conventional sporting parson of old days. Mr. Wills was a Colonel of Volunteers, a dramatist, an orator and a hard worker in his parish of St. Agatha, Shoreditch. It was at Brixton that he first raised the first cadet battalion of the King's Royal Rifles, though for many years the corps has been recruited exclusively from the City. During the last few years this led to his appointment as a Commissioner of the North-East London Scouts. This very active and human parson was a brother of the eminent author of "Charles I." and "Eugene Aram". Son of the late Rev. J. Wills, D.D., who held a rectorship near Kilkenny, he was also related to the late Lord Plunket, the well known Archbishop of Dublin. At Dublin University he won the gold medal for oratory. From Torquay comes the news of another death of particular interest to Anglo-Indians. This is General Sir Edward Pemberton Leach, V.C., K.C.B., who received his decoration "for valour" in the Afghan War of 1879-80. The late General was a Sapper and apart from his distinguished Indian career took part in the Soudan campaign of 1885. His father Sir George Leach, K.C.B., still lives. Sir Edward was born at Londonderry, educated at Highgate School, and entered the Engineers in 1866.

The visit of the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden to Clarence House is not likely to be one of unalloyed pleasure. There is no question that the Duchess of Connaught's illness has developed unfavourably and much anxiety exists with regard to this, the third operation. The Crown Prince and Princess who arrived with their children, were looking remarkably well and were met at the station by the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur and Princess Patricia. The meeting was of an unusually affectionate nature.

IMPERIAL SERVICES EXHIBITION.

I visited Earl's Court during the week and viewed the preparations for the Naval and Military Exhibition. It is a question whether anything approaching the coming entertainment has been seen there for many years. Powerful expert, professional, and business interests are concerned and nothing is being left to chance. Such names as Lord Cheylesmore and Admiral Sir Albert Markham head the list, with Major Sherwood Foster as Managing Director. The business element is personified by Mr. F. H. Payne, Chairman, whose name will be remembered in connection with the "Miracle" at Olympia, and the Holland Park Skating Rink, most successful institution of its kind. An exhibit that is likely to attract interest is a fully equipped armoured train. In order to introduce this into the grounds a special siding has been built from the District Railway Station at West Kensington. By this means, with an ascent of fifteen feet, the whole train will be run into the Exhibition close to a large station of the Red Cross Society. An exact replica of one of Lord Kitchener's block houses will be in the centre of an entrenched camp with barbed wire fences and soldiers on the alert in the trenches. Both the War Office and the Admiralty are doing all in their power to assist the management, and busy.

AN INTERESTING ENGAGEMENT.

Perhaps one of the most interesting social announcements is that of the engagement of Mr. Nigel Legge and Lady Victoria Carrington, youngest daughter of the Marquis of Lincolnshire. The betrothal is of particular interest in Court circles to which the families of both parties have belonged for many years. The bridegroom's father, who is a cadet of the Earl of Dartmouth's family, is Sir Harry Legge who served Queen Victoria, King Edward and their present Majesties. His wife, Miss Amy Lambart, a cousin of the Earl of Cavan, was Maid of Honour to Queen Victoria. An amusing story is told of Lady Legge when a girl. Queen Victoria was so pleased with her dancing that she asked what present she would like. The maid of honour suggested the head of an eminent Liberal M. P. on a charger. Her indiscretion was reproved but forgiven.

You will be interested to know that our Home Office sometimes learns wisdom though it is apt to come late in the day. Woman's suffrage may be right or wrong, but there was no question that something had to be done to put a stop to the really dangerous outrages that were being enacted by certain militant members of the cause. It has taken the authorities two years to realise that if you wish to crush an agitation you must go to the fountain head. During the week those who passed by the handsome headquarters of the rebellious ladies in Kingsway, were met with the spectacle of half a dozen policemen headed by an Inspector in charge of the premises, and a large furniture van being filled with the proceeds of their raid. In the meanwhile some five ladies had been removed "in charge," and since then the printer of the official publication of the cause has been arrested. Mr. Bodkin, who is conducting the prosecutions at Bow Street, holds a very stringent brief from the Home Office. It is cheering to those who believe in the rights of women to learn that so masculine a personality as Theodore Roosevelt has become a convert. Efforts are already being made over here to induce the ex-President to visit this country and express his views for the benefit of the British public. It is a question whether Mr. Roosevelt will acceed to anything of the sort.

NOBLEMEN AND THE COLONIES.

The extent to which property in South Africa and Canada is being purchased by noblemen is scarcely realised. Most people know that the Duke of Westminster has acquired enormous land tracts in South Africa, while the Duke of Sutherland is largely interested in Canada; and there are even signs that he and his family may one day make that country their principal place of residence. The Marquis of Exeter, the lineal descendant of Queen Elizabeth's Lord Burleigh, as well as of a later holder of the title—Tennyson's "Lord of Burleigh of Burleigh House by Stamford Town," has just left to inspect his new possessions in our oldest Colony. He will not be back for some months, for Lord Burleigh is a great expert on farming on the higher scale and is so fond of the country that he is scarcely known in London. Wheat growing and horse breeding are his special hobbies and he intends to apply the latest scientific methods to the former industry on his new Canadian estates. A valuable member of society and a very busy man, Lord Burleigh is none the less scarcely ever seen in his seat in the House of Lords.

Unless Portugal sees fit to recall her monarch, England will not lose King Manoel who has become quite a popular figure among us. He and his bride have decided to take up their residence here, and probably will remain in the neighbourhood of Richmond. King Manoel's mother was a French Bourbon and to that family England, more especially that part of the Thames in which Richmond is situated, has been something more than a second home. His uncle the Duke of Orleans, his mother Queen Amelie, and his aunt the Duchess D'Aosta, were all born at Twickenham, and at least one member of the family was married at Kingston.

A celebrated artist, not as great perhaps among the classics as some painters, but of far more interest to the feminine element of society, has passed away in Mrs. Wooton-Issacson. She was the well-known Madame Elise of Victorian days, and it is a question whether any dressmaker since has held so great a position in London. She was a popular and kind-hearted lady, and she and her husband occupied quite a position in society after her retirement from business. The late Mr. Wooton-Isaacson came of an East-Anglican family and for many years was an active and useful member of Parliament as well as busily occupied in the City as chairman and director of companies. Their daughter and heiress married the ninth Lord Beaumont of Bolton Towers, uncle of the present holder of the title.

At last the future of Stafford House is settled. It will not be a residence for the Prince of Wales nor yet an official habitation of the Prime Minister. For the accommodation of distinguished visitors a large part of this magnificent mansion will be set aside, but the large saloon and galleries are to be used as a Public Museum. London has probably now more museums of one sort or another than any other City in the world.

A CINEMATOGRAPH WONDER.

When next Anglo-Indians come to town for their furlough they will be able to see the last word in Cinematograph exhibitions at the Scala theatre. These are no animated shadow phantoms that act upon the stage, but to all appearances solid flesh and blood. Up to the present the colour difficulty has not been surmounted, but who will prophesy how long it will be before these figures present the flesh tints of reality and talk with the voices of the actors and actresses whose portraits they represent. It is astounding by the way, what enormous business is done by this class of entertainment in London. Some of the theatres opened during the last few weeks in the West-End equal, if they do not surpass, in architecture and beauty and finish many of the old centres of legitimate drama. Nearly all the films are American or Continental, it being found impossible to find high class actors and actresses to undertake the work to any extent in England. There is little doubt that these crowded places of entertainment are largely responsible for the falling off of attendance at the theatres, especially in the cheaper parts.

Several members of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, together with a number of officials and State employees, are named by the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry as being implicated in the charges of corruption in connection with the building of the Palace of Justice at Rome.

G. W. E. RUSSELL.

Few men have the knack of writing in such a way that their comments on men and books are at once a criticism and a mirror of the age. One can imagine a reader of the "Manchester Guardian" looking each Saurday first of all for Mr. Russell's article. A year hence, he will read it again when republished in volume form. Fifty years hence, his grandson will find in it a mirror of these days of ours. Very seldom does the author lift the veil and talk about himself. We know that he is the sixth son of the sixth Duke of Bedford; that he is a Churchman, yet an ardent Liberal; a man of wide culture and with many doors open to him, yet a worker.

In his latest book "Half-lengths" (Grant Richards, 7s. 6d. net) we receive some memorable studies, notably a temperamental review of Cardinals Manning and Newman, and an article on Labouchere. But at the end one finds an account of the author's connection with the famous daily paper which sets so high a standard for the journalist of to-day. The late W. T. Arnold introduced the author to the "Manchester Guardian." And it was on July 1st, 1887, that Russell's first contribution appeared. It was an account of a Garden Party at Buckingham Palace, a thing that nowadays would be "out of order"—for the freedom of the Press tends to curtailment in these latter days. Then Mr. Russell began to contribute to the London Letter, but neither then nor now has that feature been the work of one man, as can be imagined. Also he wrote concerning social festivals and functions, but from an informative rather than gossipy point of view. This went on until 1892, Mr. Russell then being thirty-nine years of age, when he became Under-Secretary of State for India, and later for the Home Department under Mr. Gladstone. As Mr. Gladstone put it:—

This will entail a change of your pursuits, but I cannot help thinking that it will be attended with much benefit, for the function you are understood to have had in hand, as regards the Press, has its difficulties and disadvantages.

Yet it is safe to say that the name of Mr. Russell will live longer as a writer than as a statesman.

Not only has the "Manchester Guardian" been the field in which most of the author's seed has been sown, but the volume known as "Collections and Recollections" (1897) was a barn into which the harvest had been gathered. Thus Mr. Russell's best known book comes from the same source. Curiously enough his first piece of writing was a tract (written before he went to Harrow). At that school, productive of several famous writers, Russell wrote considerably, twice winning the School Essay Prize, and contributing to "The Harrovian." At Oxford regular journalism began, and this pleasant book is in itself both a result and a tribute to an honourable career in a profession not easy to a man of settled opinions, whose action is not governed by majorities.—*T.P.'S Weekly.*

MACHINE TO MEASURE GENIUS.

"HUMAN MAGNETISM" AS A TEST OF GREATNESS.

An uncanny machine, which is said to measure the amount of "human magnetism," has arrived in London from Paris, and it was explained by M. de Kerler to the International Club for Psychical Research.

It is a simple mechanism, like a gyroscope, consisting only of a small steel cylinder attached to a vertical needle supported by two pivots. The steel is not magnetised, but the whole thing is so sensative that a breath of air causes the cylinder to rotate.

And in rotation lies the secret of the machine. The right hand placed near it causes rotation in a greater degree than the left. This is a gratifying discovery to people who answer the question, "Are you psychic?" in the affirmative, for they state that the right side of the human body is "positively" poparsed, and the left "negatively" polarised.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

ICED ANDALUSIAN SOUP.
PARISIAN FISH STEW.
MUTTON CUTLETS A LA POMPADOUR.
DUCK WITH OLIVES.
PARMESAN TOMATOES.
PRINCESS PUDDING.

Soupmeat, As. 4. Fish, As. 6. Mutton, As. 8. Duck, Rs. 1-2. Tomatoes, An. 1. Potatoes, An. 1. Eggs, As. 3. Green Peas, As. 5. Mixed Vegetables, As. 2. Etceteras, As. 2. Total, Rs. 3-2-0.

ICED ANDALUSIAN SOUP.

Prepare some good stock flavoured with celery, and after straining and clearing serve it with small diamonds of cooked cucumber and rounds of savoury custard flavoured and coloured with tomato. This may be iced, in which case it will be improved by the addition of some sherry, and should be served in small cups stood on a doyley in the saucer, with a little wreath of parsley round; it is these small details which enhance the pleasure of a dainty and well thought out menu.

PARISIAN FISH STEW.

Cut the fish into neat pieces, lay it in a pie dish and just cover with equal parts of sherry and water, cover the top and bake in the oven until cooked. Meanwhile, make a cupful of stock from the bones and trimmings and turn it into sauce by thickening with flour and butter cooked together, adding a little wine, in a teaspoonful of minced parsley with salt, pepper, etc., to taste. Dish the fish with the sauce poured over it and sprinkle over the whole a tablespoonful of grated cheese set in the oven to brown and garnish with fried balls of mashed potato.

MUTTON CUTLETS A LA POMPADOUR.

Saw off the long bones of a neck of mutton to 1 inch beyond the meat and braise it in a sealed dekchie stood on a grating in the oven, with half a calf's liver, one onion, a carrot and 2 tablespoonfuls of water. Make some stock with the bones, turning half of it into well flavoured brown sauce, and the rest into tomato sauce, adding to each enough gelatine to make it jelly when cold. When the meat is done remove it and press it under a weight till cold, when cut it into neat chops, and mask them first with the liver pounded and flavoured and then with the sauces, half and half. Serve round a macedoine of vegetables which should have been used to flavour the sauces, cut into dice and masked in mayonnaise sauce, with a border round the whole of watercress or tender lettuce leaves tossed in lime juice, salt and pepper.

DUCK WITH OLIVES.

Prepare the duck as for roasting but braise it in a sealed dekchie stood on a grating in the oven with some blanched onions, olives, and a wineglassful of water. After removing from the dekchie just stand it in the oven to let it brown and serve with it own gravy, with the onions and olives round.

PARMESAN TOMATOES.

Fry some rounds of bread till brown and lay on each a thick slice of peeled tomato, on that a cube of gruyere cheese seasoned with oil and venegar; cover the whole with whipped egg white strongly flavoured with grated cheese, Tobasco sauce and celery salt. Set it in slack oven to slowly cook a faint brown.

PRINCESS PUDDING.

Dissolve 5 or 6 leaves of gelatine in a teacupful of milk over the fire, but not to boil, add the yolks of three well-beaten eggs, a tablespoonful of sugar, and stir till it just thickens. Pour into a basin and mix in a wineglassful of apricot puree or jam rubbed through a sieve, the same of orange juice and some cochineal. Beat the whites of 4 eggs to a stiff froth and mix in lightly but thoroughly with the rest and continue beating until nearly cold, when put, into a mould and set on ice. It may be served with a garnish of glace fruits or apple jelly.

NEW SERIAL STORY

"THROUGH FOLLY'S MILL"

BY ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW.

COPYRIGHT IN INDIA TO "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

CHAPTER XVI.—(*Continued.*)

It was at this moment that he became conscious of a bedraggled figure, a woman whose sodden garments, such as they were, clung pitifully to her limbs, and who seemed to grope her way against the merciless wind and driving sleet with bare hands now outstretched as if feeling for some support, now lifted to her face as if to protect it. She staggered along the pavement close to the curb, her feet sinking into the drift snow and when she came opposite to the window, out of which Launcelot was leaning, she paused—perhaps attracted by the light and the consciousness of the presence of a fellow creature—and for a moment lifted her bent head and turned her face to Launcelot.

He had imagined from gait and figure an old woman, but she was young—quite young—and her eyes had the look of a hunted animal. She was not a beggar, because she did not utter a sound, and after that one quick glance in his direction she passed on, though her first steps carried her into a deeper snow drift so that she plunged forward and nearly fell. Launcelot saw that she recovered herself, staggered on for a few paces, and then, with a gesture of utter despair, let herself fall under the portico of a house a little lower down where he could still see her, huddled together as if in pitiful resignation to whatever might befall.

It was as he saw her fall that he became aware of his father's last speech, a speech that had to be repeated, for at first it had elicited no reply.

"Will you, or will you not, give up the idea of marrying Ida James?"

Launcelot turned and faced his father. Perhaps something of the hate-born madness that had come upon him was reflected in his eyes, for the Squire stepped back with gesture as if he felt that he might have to defend himself.

"I shall not marry Ida James—you've killed love in me, father, as you've killed everything else. I shall not ask her to share my degradation—I will spare her that."

Mr. Holt had not expected this apparent submission. "I don't know what you mean by degradation," he said. "But since you consent to give up Ida James we can consider——"

"No!" Launcelot bit the word as it passed between his teeth. "We can consider nothing. I refuse, I absolutely refuse, to surrender the smallest title of my rights. As long as I live I am heir to Chalton, and, from the gutter to which you drive me, the world shall know it. Not a penny of your money will I touch till the whole is mine by right." He took a step forward. "If I grind an organ for my daily bread my name—and your name—shall be printed upon it with the story of what you, my father, have done for me—it shall be there for all to read. If I beg in the gutter not a soul who gives me a penny but shall know what I am—and what you are. I'll make your name a byeword. No mud shall touch me that is not thrown back upon you—mud that will stick close and stench in the nostrils of all who come near you. My shame shall be your shame and what I suffer in body you shall suffer in mind. I will drink and cheat and steal and it shall be your name rather than mine that men will revile."

Launcelot poured out the words with an eloquence of which he would have been incapable in saner moments. And Squire Holt, astounded, figuratively swept off his feet by the torrent of denunciation swept off his feet by the torrent of denunciation, read in his son's slanting eyes that he was not listening to mere idle threats but to the expression of a fixed purpose which, however mad and unthinkable it might sound, had been conceived, and would be carried out, in deadly earnest.

"You're off your head, Launcelot," he muttered. "Haven't I told you——"

Launcelot broke into a laugh, for, glancing out of the window, he had again caught sight of the huddled figure upon the door step—the woman who would die of cold and exposure unless help was brought to her. And in the madness of his hate he spoke.

"Look there, father." He pointed a shaking finger. "Do you see that mass of rags crouching down with the rain and the snow beating on it? It's a woman. She passed by a few minutes ago and I saw her face. She's quite young, but I should guess she's sick of the world as I am. No doubt she's starving and hasn't a home to go to. Well, do you know what I'm going to do? I shall take the first step in your degradation now—at once. I shall take that woman home with me and feed her and warm her and clothe her—I've got a little money left—and then I shall make her my wife—yes, my wife. A waif, an outcast, a gutter wench—one of the lowest of the low—she shall be my wife—your daughter-in-law. I shall have no scruple in asking her to share my poverty."

He laughed again shrilly and discordantly. "What about your Holt pride now? What will all the good people at Chalton say when they know that your son and heir is married to a woman whom he picked out of the gutter? They'll be sorry for you—they'll pity you—and how it will hurt you—how it will hurt!"

As he spoke he had moved from the window to the door. Mr. Holt, speechless with fury and indignation, did nothing to restrain him. He uttered no sound when his son stalked out of the room nor, a minute later, when he heard the hall door slam.

It was as if fury had paralysed him. He stood quite still and the only movement he made was with his fingers which he kept spreading out to their full extent and then compressing into his palms. His lips and cheeks were purple, his eyes grew red and suffused. His breath came in wheezing gasps.

A couple of minutes passed thus. Then it was as if the spell were removed. He took a step to the window but staggered and, throwing out his hands to save himself from falling, caught hold of the sash that had been thrown up by Launcelot. The window came clattering down and with it the strong man fell, helpless for the first time in his life.

They found him, some ten minutes later, lying where he had fallen.

CHAPTER XVII.

CONCERNING AN AWAKENING.

TEN—eleven—twelve—how many clusters of roses were there in that particular line of wall-paper? Had he counted twelve—or was it not thirteen? He must begin all over again.

Launcelot had been dreamily counting those clusters of roses for quite a long time and he wondered what time it was and why he was lying in bed without any inclination to get up—just enjoying a sort of delicious lassitude.

The wall-paper was quite familiar to him—it was that of his bedroom in his Bloomsbury chambers, but the curtains were drawn across the window and that puzzled him, for he was not accustomed, even at night, to shutting out the light. He supposed it was morning and that he had woken up a little earlier than usual, but it was funny that he couldn't remember going to bed—he couldn't remember anything at all except that he had been having a succession of ugly dreams, nightmares such as he had never experienced in his life before. He rather fancied that he had cried out in his sleep, because there were moments when he had imagined himself in actual physical pain, and he wondered if anybody had overheard him; it was stupid to dream such dreams and he would have to explain that there was nothing really the matter.

Anyway, it was delightful to lie quiet now and to think of nothing except the pattern of the wallpaper. But he didn't want to do that too much, either, for he felt it might make his head ache. He tried to turn, but was surprised to find that he couldn't muster up strength to do so. Good Heavens, was he going to be ill?

There came the sound of a gently opened door and the rustle of a skirt. A woman was standing by the side of the bed and looking down upon him. His eyes met hers.

"Veronica!" he murmured, "Why—Veronica——"

Surely he must still be dreaming. He would have rubbed his eyes had he been able to lift his hand. What was Veronica doing at Bloomsbury—in his bedroom?

She gave a little start at the sound of his voice.

"Oh, Launcelot, dear—you know me—thank God."

And then it dawned upon him that he was not going to be ill, but that he had been ill. His eyes put the question.

"Yes—very, very ill. But you are better now. You are going to pull through."

"How long?"

"It's over a month. You got better and then relapsed. But it's real convalescence now. You've been sleeping quitely for nearly twenty-four hours. The doctor said you'd wake up—yourself."

"But you, Veronica? I don't understand. I can't remember. Why are you here?"

"You shall hear all about that later on. You mustn't taik now. You must just rest and do as you're bid."

He was very quite and obedient, an excellent patient. It really didn't matter very much why Veronica was there, it was sufficient to enjoy the charm of her presence. What a delightful sicknurse she made! You hardly heard her step as she crossed the room; she knew exactly what you wanted before you had time to ask for it, and how cool her hand was upon a hot brow! Launcelot could lie quite still and happy as long as she was in the room.

There was a real nurse who came at night and he liked her, too. She had very kind brown eyes and strong capable arms—she could lift him up as if he were a baby. It made him laugh sometimes.

Then the doctor. The doctor was no other than his old friend, Fred. Hornby, who was almost too eminent a person now with half the letters of the alphabet after his name to be addressed familiarly as "Fred." But he had found time to visit Launcelot every day and sometimes twice a day; indeed, when the crisis had come he had not left the bedside for hours and had practically stayed in the house all the night.

As he grew stronger his memory revived, but it took him no further than the dinner at Queen's Gate. He knew that after that dinner there had been trouble with his father, but he could not recall what it was all about. He supposed it was a quarrel like innumerable quarrels that had preceded it.

It was curious how little he thought of Ida James, and the fact that he had proposed to make her his wife had escaped him altogether—otherwise, doubtless, the train of complete recollection would have been set up. He spoke of her now and then to Venonica.

"We've been great friends, you know, Vero. She's the cleverest girl I've ever run across. You should hear her speak, and see how she can make a whole roomful of people laugh or cry—just as she likes—or stir them to the highest pitch of excitement. Even you'd be convinced that there's a lot in her arguments. I can't make out why she hasn't been to enquire after me—but I suppose she's too busy—she does much a lot of organising, you know."

He asked after his relations and was told that they had shut up their London house and returned to Chalton. The Squire had been ill—he had had a sort of stroke—but it was a mild one and he had quickly recovered from it. However, he wouldn't stay an hour longer in London than he need and Mrs. Holt and Jessica had felt obliged to go with him as it was not considered safe for him to travel alone. As for Mrs. Kenley and Veronica herself they had taken rooms near Russell Square. They had a lot to do in town and they weren't thinking of going back to Fenwick End yet awhile.

Launcelot squeezed Veronica's hand when she told him this. "Dear Vero—you stayed on my account. What can I say to thank you? I used to think there wasn't a soul in the world who cared for me—except perhaps Ida. But she was always so busy, so full of her own ideals—she wouldn't let anything upon earth stands between her and them."

Those days of convalescence from the attack of pneumonia which had brought him to death's door were among the most happy that Launcelot had ever known. Veronica was almost always at hand and Mrs. Kenley, sweet and sympathetic as ever, would often come in and she had a fund of anecdote that was quite astonishing. There was Dr. Hornby too always with a strict but sympathetic eye upon his patient, and Gilbert Hawthorne, now editor of an influential daily paper, together with one or two of the old friends whom Launcelot's queer ideas and advanced socialist tendencies had rather alienated from him. He learnt in those days to know who were his friends and who had been merely hangers on because he had money in his pocket and was reputed heir to a great estate.

"And I thought I had no real friends in the world!" he said many a time, and tears came into his eyes, for he was still weak and emotional.

There was one thing that troubled him a little now and then. He got the impression of someone else—besides all those whom he knew—being in the house and ever coming to his door and listening outside it when he was supposed to be trying to get to sleep. He was sure he could hear the sound of muffled breathing and a light step on the stair, going or coming. He had told Veronica about it, but she said that it must be his fancy.

And then, one day, when the question was being mooted as to when he would be allowed to go out for his first walk, memory of certain things came back to him. In a flash he recollected what he had gone to ask of his father at Queen's Gate that night, how he had been tempted to sell his birthright, and how a terrible scene had ensued, culminating in the wildest threats

But after that—what? Surely he was strong enough now to be told the whole truth. Veronica had hinted more than once that there were things which he must know. Well, she should tell him—he would sooner hear them from her lips than from those of anyone else.

So Veronica came to him and as he lay upon the sofa drawn up to the fire in his little sitting-room she told him—all that there was to be told.

He had engaged himself to Ida James, but in his letter to his father he had not mentioned her name. At dinner that night nobody had known.

"Yes, I reemember that." Launcelot rubbed his brow meditatively. "I was afraid of breaking the news too suddenly. I knew what it would be if my father threatened to cut off supplies. I hadn't told Ida there was any such danger. I was going to confess to you, Vero, when my stepmother interrupted us."

(To be Continued To-morrow.)

Digitized with financial assistance of the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

Rs. 1,000, IN TINS OF MILK.

HIDDEN TREASURE.

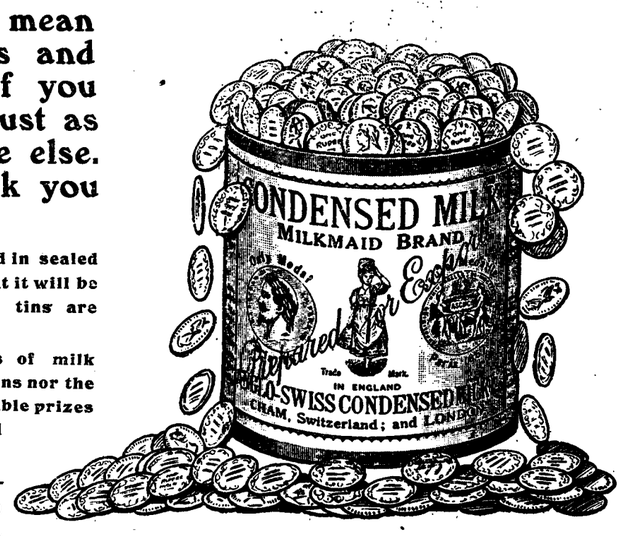
In purchasing

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

you always obtain the finest condensed milk in the market. It is the richest in cream and the best for all purposes. But during the month of May there will be another great reason why you should buy only Milkmaid Milk. The milk will be as good and rich as ever, and the price will remain the same, but in ten of the tins sold during May there will be, in addition to the milk,

VOUCHERS WORTH Rs. 100 EACH.

Think what Rs. 100 would mean to you, what extra luxuries and comforts you could afford if you had it. And yet you are just as likely to secure it as anyone else. The next tin of Milkmaid Milk you buy may contain the prize.



The vouchers for Rs. 100 each will be contained in sealed packages fastened in the tins in such a manner that it will be impossible to discover their presence until the tins are opened.

The tins will be packed in the ordinary cases of milk despatched to Bombay and Madras. Neither the tins nor the cases will bear the slightest indication of the valuable prizes contained in them. So everyone has an equal chance of securing one or more of the rewards.

The fortunate finder of each voucher will be required to use his or her best endeavours during one week to promote the sales of Milkmaid Milk, and before the Rs. 100 are paid the finder will be required to satisfy the Company that he or she has complied with this condition.

When you find the voucher send or bring it at once to the Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., York Building, Hornby Road, P. O. Box 315, Bombay.

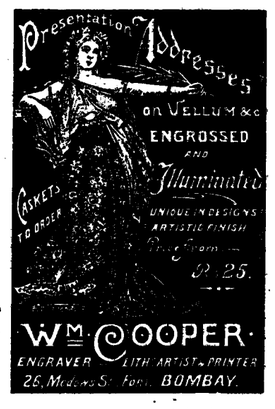
Another of C. & B.'s Delicacies

C. & B. OXFORD SAUSAGES

UNEXCELLED.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL guarantee these and all their other table delicacies to be produced under ideal conditions of cleanliness.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.



CAUTION.

For some time past certain dealers in Second-hand Typewriters have been offering for sale what are described as "Rebuilt Oliver Machines" in a condition "practically as good as new."

IN TOO MAHY CASES THESE MACHINES HAVE NOT BEEN "REBUILLT" AT-ALL BUT ARE MERELY OLD AND WORN MACHINES IMPORTED AFTER YEARS OF USE, AND FURNISHED UP TO LOOK LIKE NEW.

MESSRS. W. H. THORNS & CO.—On behalf of the OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY, whose constant concern is to see that all OLIVER MACHINES are in a condition to maintain the HIGH REPUTATION of the OLIVER TYPEWRITER, find it necessary to

WARN THE PUBLIC

to be cautious about purchasing any OLIVER TYPEWRITERS from any but the AUTHORISED AGENTS.

SOL AGENTS IN INDIA:—

W. H. THORNS & CO.—13-15, Hornby, Row BOMBAY.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENT SPACE can be had on application to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Meadows St., Fort, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN. (Registered.)

MAGIC INDIAN BALM.

Sovereign Remedy for Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Coughs, Colds.

ALL ACHES AND PAINS.

Price annas eight only.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDORS.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT, FORT BOMBAY.

Our I. C. O! brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Ld.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

CYCLISTS.

Are you aware that some of you are always troubled by Tyres whilst others have no trouble.

If you want to make your Cycling a pleasure USE

PALMER THE ONLY HIGH GRADE TYRE.

The tyre that is sure to give you Satisfaction and Service.

FROM ALL CYCLE DEALERS, OR FROM

Sole Agents

Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY. EAST STREET, POONA. BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

Don't try HIT OR MISS METHOD for your eyes.

SEE "THE ORIGINAL FIRM"

On Signboard and consult our

Dr. DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist

Of three London Eye Hospitals. He will examine the eyes *free of charge* and prescribe correct glasses. Most renowned European Professors of Ophthalmology write and say for Dr. Dinshaw Dastoor :—

"A thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator to occupy the post of Ophthalmic Surgeon to any "Eye Hospital."

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.

An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Price, Re. 1

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co.,

OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,

Opposite Treacher & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

100,000 SAFES

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & Co. have manufactured and sold more than One Hundred Thousand fire and burglar-proof safes, since the establishment of their factory in 1870. It is the oldest factory in India. Harichand's safes and locks are unrivalled both as regards workmanship and cheapness They are equal to the best European and American Manufactures of the same kind.

In the great Fire-Test held at the Bombay Exhibition, Harichand's safe was declared to be

"THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE"

No safe manufacturer in India has won as many medals as Harichand

THE WINNER OF 19 MEDALS

Send for our New Illustrated Price List.

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & Co.,

Head Office—131, GULALWADI, BOMAYB.

Dr. Mc Phael's Nervo-Vitalo Pills

Banking & Commission.

The National Financing and Commission Corporation, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:

75, Apollo St. Fort, BOMBAY.

Every kind of Banking Business transacted.
Stocks and shares sold and bought.

C. I. Parekh & Co.
Agents.

Inquiries Solicited.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY

THE FINE OLD WHISKY, CHOICE AND CHEAP

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

CAN BE OBTAINED IN

POONA

FROM

Messrs. LA CROIX & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS,

Main Street, POONA

MATHERAN:

Mr. Shapoorji Nowrooji's Shop,

Opposite The Library

CALCUTTA:

Mr. M. L. ADDY,

51, Srigopal Mullick's Lane.

AND FROM

A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s BOOKSTALLS

as under :—

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
HOTEL MAJESTIC.
ESPLANADE HOTEL.
VICTORIA TERMINUS.
BYCULLA.
KALYAN.
BHUSAWAL.
KHANDWA.
MUNMAR.
ITARSI.
NAGPORE.
NERAL.
POONA NO. 1.
POONA NO. 2.
DHOND.
LONAVLA.
SHOLAPUR.
WADI.
HYDERABAD.
SECUNDERABAD.
BEGUMPET.
GWALIOR.
JHANSI.
BINA.
BHOPAL.
COLABA.
CHURCH GATE.
GRANT ROAD.
BANDRA.
SURAT.
BARODA.
AHMEDABAD.
WADHWAN.
AJMERE.
ABU ROAD.
MHOW.
KOTAH.
RATLAM.
PHALARA.
NEEMUCH.
REWARI.
BANDIQ

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder

makes home baking quick, easy and successful. Cakes raised with Paisley Flour turn out very light and digestible.

Paisley Flour is used mixed 1 part to 8 parts ordinary flour before adding other ingredients. It is made by Brown & Polson.

Printed and Published by ALFRED JAMES BUCKLE for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.